diron street, or to Hutchinson on street, Room 2. t, square, and grand planos, organs, at lowest rates. Lyon Monroe streets. DEATHS.

23, Lottle M. Miller, daughter er, of Bangor, Me. Friday at 2 p. m., from No. 29 m. Aug. 22, at the residence Patrick II. Stanton, 147 North Keily, a native of New Port, reland, area 103 years. hereafter given. T'S TOILET SOAP.

Norsery it Has No Equal. ITT, New York City. BY ALL DRUGGISTS

T TOILET SOAP

of the ingredicts may be inferred of a gentleman who makes the business; he recently declared than his employment were short-lived has being the longest period during a perfectly pure article of obviated, however, thanks to the local will of Mr. B. T. Babbirt, of liferenewned Scap Manufacturer, lillshment is by far the largest of its also. The renown of Mr. B. Raspirt's tasks for many years been wilely dis-

BITT. New York City. MEDICAL.

ho Are Suffering onic will demonstrate its valua-r debility arising from sickness, from any cause whatever, a wine-ed Tonic, taken after meals, will mach and create an appetite for To all who are about leaving esire to say that the excellent ef-nick's seasonable remedies. Sea fandrake Pills, are particularly n by those who are injuriously re of water and diet. No person without taking a supply of these For sale by all druggists.

IL-TANKS. IL TANKS AND SHIPPING CANS, 87 & 49 West Lake Street. OHICAGO. TION SALES. BUTTERS & CO.

LISHED IN 1856.)

NUAL FALL n Trade Sale. DS, WOOLENS, HING, &c., &c. NING, Aug. 23, at 9:30 o'cl'k, adison-st. and Wabash-av.
1 OCLOCK A. M...
of Alpacas, assorted
rs and grades.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE AUCTION, NING, Aug. 25, at 10:30, at 8 & 120 Wabash-av. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctrs.

O'S SATURDAY SALE, at 9:30 o'clock a.'m. anos, Carpets, Mirrors, and Glassware, Hard-wes, Scales, Safes, rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. POMEROY & CO.

lar Weekly Sale, Ang. 24. at 91 a. m. ISE LAYOUT. ND SECOND-HAND Chamber Suits. good Carpets. ousehold Goods, etc.

cost \$500. ht Steinway Piano, nearly new-arlor Suit. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. P. GORE & CO.,

Aug. 25, at 9 o'clock sharp, ND FURNITURE. OCKERY, 75 DOZEN COAL HODS of one of the largest and bes Furniture that has been offered

mber Sets, in the white,
frames, in the white,
eads, in the White,
each, in the White,
sets, Piano Forte, Book Cases,
hairs, Rockers, Sofas, Lounges,
top Tables, Wainnt Bedsteads
sing Cases, Parlor and Office,
Carpets, Oil Cloth, &c.
sale for bargains.
GORE & CO., Auctionee 3.

ECTIONERY. CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 the and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confessioner, Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE OF GENERAL PRESENT AGENT, PRILADELPHIA. Aug. 17, 1877.

of the United States

NOTICE. Parties having claims for goods destroyed by mob and riot on the premises of the Pennsylvania Rail-road Company, in the City of Pittsburch, Allegheny Centry, Pennsylvania, on July 21 and 22, 1877, are hereby netified that if their claims are made out geording to the rollowing directions, and forwarded to the undersigned, they will be examined and put into shape and presented by counsel to the proper anthorrities of said county without expense to the claimant, the said county being responsible to the owner of said goods for such loss. If it should be necessary to institute said sgainst the county, such sait will be prosecuted by counsel without charge, upon the ascention of the proper power of attorney for that purpose, form of which said be furnished.

DIRECTIONS.

part—The name and place of residence of the er. Where the owner is a firm, the full names is individuals composing it; cond. The bill of lading, itrd—Copy of invoice, verified by affidavit of mant that it is a true copy of the same; that goods described therein were delivered to the ipany which issued the bill of lading, and that purchase price of the goods named therein was true price paid or agreed to be used therefor, ourth—Affidavit of consistence that he never resed the goods, nor any part of them.

Upon the above evidence being furnished by the claimant, the undersigned will supplement it by obtaining an affidavit of the clerk of the company issuing the bill of lading, showing the date and number of car in which the goods were shipped, and an affidavit of a clerk of the Fennsylvanis Railroad Company, showing the arrival of such ear in the Company's yard in Pittaburg, and the destruction of said goods and the amount of freight and charges due thereon.

S. B. KINOSTON,
General Freight Agent Pennsylvania R. R.

FLORIDA LAND-BUYERS REMEMBER THIS! SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS

LOUISVILLE ROUTE Go through from Chicago to all points in Florida on

OYSTERS!

DISCOUNT on all Garments or dered of us during AUGUST. 1877.
PER Fall and Winter now in, and Fash-

CENT EDWARD ELY & CO., NOTICE: the right party having \$2,500 to invest in a manu-uring business, a rare opportunity is offered. These is a specialty, owned by a manufacturing com, who, having other lines will, dispose of this at

r. Who, having other lines will, dispose of this at a since. It will pay large profits. diress for particulars BATES & ATKINSON, 146 rbora at., city. VENTILATION. CLERGYMEN.

Church Officers, Architects, AND ALL WHO APPRECIATE PURE AIR, Are invited to visit HOOLEY'S THEATRE

Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 20,
At their convenience, between the hours of 2 to 5.
Our invitation of August 14, notwithstanding the Our invitation of August 14. notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was accepted by some 200, embracing clergymen, church officers, architects, hotel proprietors, physicians, gentlemen connected with the public schools, and others. Without as exception the testimony was that it was the great investion of the age, in this direction. We have had several requests to afford one more opportunity for its inspection, and Messrs. Quinlin & Hooley have again consented to open their honse for this purpose. The date is fixed in September to accommodate several of our city clergymen who are absent. Ladios will be equally welcome.

IEISON HEATING AND VENTILATING COMPANY, 215 and 217 Lake-st.

215 and 217 Lake-st,

RUPTURE.

THE COMMON SENSE TRUSS, selected by Commissioners from Europe for their Emperor a personal use as the best Truss in the World, after having examined Trusses throughout Europe as well as the United States. Through the generoality of our country the ruptured soldiers of the late war are supplied with hat the Government terms, the best truss in the world, the Common Sense Truss. Hernia has been our specialty for many years, and to our scientific adjustment of Trusses is largely to be attributed our success in permanently curing a maiority of cases which spoly to us for treatment. Manufacturers of all kinds of Trusses, instruments for Deformities, &c.

We are the only parties West that manufacture Silk Elastic Stockings; our new patent heel excels anything in that line yet invented.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER.
60 State-st., Chicago, one door north of Randolph.

Fieldhouse, Dutcher & Belden, MANUFACTURERS OF GAS, STEAM, AND WATER PIPE.

PRICES REDUCED. Jobbers of Pumps, Sinks, Regis-In Store—Portable Engines, "Rival" Steam Pumps. COR. CANAL & MONROE-STS. VINEGAR.

FOR PICKLING USE PRUSSING'S

WHITE VINEGAR, Celebrated for its purity, strength, and fisvor. War-mated absolutely pure, and to keep pickles for years. For sale by all Grocers. SEWER PIPE, Etc.

SEWER PIPE, Drain Tile and Cement, and Flue Lining.

W. M. DEE, 22 Quincy and 87 Jackson, between State and Dearborn. GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain. Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. PROBASCO & HUMINET MEZ NITATEST.

DISCOUNT on all Garments ordered of us during AUGUST. 1877.
Our stock of Choice Woolens for
Fail and Winter yow in, and Fashions issued.
EDWARD ELY & CO.,
Walash-av., cor. Moures

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877-TWELVE PAGES

HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE. "A delightful beverage, Great relief for seasickness."
DR. WILLAM A. HAMMOND. "Far superior to Vichy, Sellare, or any other."
DR. ALFERD L. LOOMIS. "Most grateful and refreshing." DE. R. 04:PEN DORENIES. "Absolutely pure and wholesome; superfor to all for daily use; free from all the objections or used against Croton and artificially seriated waters."

PROF. WANKLYN, London, Eng. "Impregnated only with its own gas."

DE. R. PEASLEE. "Useful and very agree-

DR. ALISTIN FLINT, DR. P. N. OTIN.

"Healthful, and well snited for Dyspepsia and
cases of scrite disease."

DR. JAMEN R. WOOD. "Mildly satacid; agrees
well with dyspeptica and where there is a gouly disthesis."

DR. FORDYCE RARKER. "By far the most agreeable alone or mixed with wine, useful in Catarries of Stomach or Blaider, and in Goal."

DR. J. MARION SIMS. "Nos only a luxury but

To be had of all Wine Merchants, Grocers, Drng-gista, and Mineral Water Dealers throughout the United States, and wholesale of FRED'K DE BARY & CO.,

41 & 43 WARREN ST., NEW YORK. HUNYADI AND APOLLINARIS WATER

F. W. HAYNE & CO.. Importers Wines, Brandles, Gins, &c., &c., 112 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Covered Coal---Clean and Dry

COAL CO.

PITTSTONCOAL. PRICES NOT YET ADVANCED. Range and Nut - - \$6.00 Egg and Grate - - 5.75

Main Office 92 WASHINGTON-ST.
Branch Office INDIANA-ST. BRIDGE.
H. S. VAN INGEN, Sup't. FINANCIAL.

FARM LOANS. D. K. PEARSONS & CO., Room 20 Tribune Building.

Make Loans upon Improved Farms in Northern and Eastern Illinois at 8 per cent interest, payable once a year.

MONEYtoLOAN BT-1081AH H. REED, No. 20 Nassat-sl., N. Y., In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

7 PERCENT We have funds to loan on choice improved city property at 7 per cent, as required. Sams under \$5,000 at 8.

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

BANKING HOUSE of LAZARUS SILVERMAN Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, and is selling Exchange on all countries

MUSICAL. MATHUSHEK

PIANOS!

With Equalizing Scale and Linear Bridge The Mathushek Pianos are now acknowledged by the best judges of music. In all parts of our country, to be vastly superior to any other Pianos made.

Catalogue, containing full explanation of the Equalizing Scale and Linear Bridge, sent free upon application: no person wishing to purchase a Piano should fall to send for one.

Taylor & Farley Organs. PELTON & PONEROY, 152 STATE STREET, CHICAGO. Some Agents for the Northwest, TAGENTS WANTED IN KYERY TOWN.

MISCELLANEOUS. OYSTERS!

On and after Monday, Aug. 27, BUTH'S SQUARE BRAND Ovaters will be received by express daily. Orders from the country solicited, and prompt attention guaranteed.

A. L. GIBSON, 155 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

EXPOSITION.

Owing to removal to California, I am selling my wholesale stock of Watches and Jeweiry regardless of cost. JOHN G. ASHLEMAN. No. 136 State-st. PER DISCOUNT on all Garments ordered of us during AUGUST. 1877.
Our stock of Choice Woolene for
Fall and Winter now in, and Fashions leaved

CENT ions issued. EDWARD ELY& CO.,
Wabash-av., cor. Monroe. HOTELS.

SANDS HOUSE, Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st., One block from A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Dry Goods House, and McVicker's Theatre.

\$2.00 PER DAY. New House-Elegantly Furnished.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

PRICELESS Fine Spectacies suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microcopes, Barometers, &c.

FIFTINGS CHAMPION RADIATOR,
The Best Purpage ever made.
BARKER & JACKSON.
Corner Eighteemth-st.
and Wabash-av.

FOR RENT. Store 212 Wabash-av.. one of the best stores, and in the choicest location, for first-class retail trade, in the city. Apply at BRAND'S Ast Gallery, 210 & 212 Wabash-av. THE SOLID MEN.

ast Day's Session of the Milwaukee Sanhedrim of Fiscal Mul-

Undelivered Speech by Mr. Hayes, of Detroit, on Bills of Lading.

doons.

Bureau of Commerce Suggested, by Which Railroads Shall Be Influenced.

Adoption of a Resolution Suggesting an International Financial Convention.

The Money Power, True to Its Instincts, Refuses to Indorse the Silver Dollar. to 💥

A Proposition to Slightly Extend Its Monetization Also Rejected.

The Executive Council Given Power to Demand Fast Mails.

Emotional Parting of the Apos-tles of the Gilt Gospel of Gain.

The Venerable President Hopes They May Enter the Kingdom of Heaven, Camel or No Camel.

PRELIMINARIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauken, Wis., Aug. 24.—The session of the National Board of Trade began at 19 o'clock this morning, President Fralley in the

Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Fulton D. D.

The President, on behalf of the Executive Council, reported that, after considering the proposition submitted by Mr. Gano, of Cincinnati. with reference to the abolition of duties upon lumber, the Council deemed it inexpedent at this time to take any order upon the resolution, as it was involved in the settlement of the tariff question and the question of a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE. In regard to the proposition offered by Mr. Raymond, of Detroit, looking to the appointment of skilled and competent consuls to foreign countries, the Council reported in favor of the consideration of the resolution at this

PIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. the United States of fire and marine insurance, the Council had postponed any immediate con-sideration, but would take action upon it at an

BILLS OF LADING.

VIEWS OF MR. J. D. HAYES, OF DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—Mr. J. D. Hayes, of Detroit, from the Committee on Bills of Lading, requested, inasmuch as there was other busirequested, masmach as there was other business, that what he had to say might be printed, the Committee desiring further time and to get the matter before the Board.

Permission was given, on motion of Mr. Wetherell, to do as Mr. Hayes had indicated.

Whereupon he handed in the following:

Permission was given, on motion of Mr. Wetherell, to do as Mr. Hayes had indicated. Whereupon he handed in the following:

THE ADDRESS.

When I addressed you last year upon the subject of "A Department of Commerce," I said that, "whenever any considerable branch of commerce becomes depressed, withered, or decaying, then there is dancer of the disease spreading out, until the infection reaches all classes, until one common cause procurates all alike. Therefore, it is the duty of all good Governments to provide for its trade and commerce, and to furnish proper information to its citizens, to enable them to prosecute their basiness intelligently, without serious interruptions or VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS."

Can we look back over the past citry days without seeing that our commercial relations have had "serious interruptions" and "violent fluctuations," that "spread out until the infection reached all classes." which called for the strong arms of city. State, and national suthority to keep us from a civil war, or commune war, between capital and labor? Does any one doubt that the neglect of proper regulations for conducting the internal commerce of the country was the

PRIME CAUSE OF THIS TROUBLE?

The decline of business, the rivalry of trunk rallway lines,—the reduction of carnings and consequent reduction of wages. The lack of system and uniform methods of operations under some general law to regulate commerce between the States in sparently as far in the distance now as when we met last year. The usual stereotyped "finance report" from the Secretary of the Treasury has been issued, containing the usual reports from twenty-one heads of bureaus of the department. Including the old system of reports of appliances for commerce upon our sea-coast, invers, and lakes, but not a word about our vasi commerce from twenty-one heads of bureaus of the department. Including the old system of reports of appliances for commerce and on the Scith of March, 1872, which authorized "a select committee on transportston routs to the eacho

the railroads of the country is about twenty-three times the value of the shipping engaged in our foreign trade, and the value of our internal commerce on railroads is about sixteen times the value of our foreign commerce. If this is true, then is it not time for us to laquire why \$4,600,000,000 divested in sailroads with an annual traffic of \$18,000,000,000 in value of property is allowed in sailroads with an annual traffic of \$18,000,000,000 in value of property is allowed in the sail of the property is allowed in the sail of the property in the sail of the sail

of managers under one estroration that extends into eleven different States, with

A TRAFFIC OF SI4 PER CENT.

of the whole railroad traffic of the limited States, and whose operations are second only to the Government of the United States. Suppose questions of wise importance alboaid demand to know this reponsibility, would you earch through the charters of eleven different States, with eleven different sets of State laws, with the charters of eleven different States with eleven different sets of State laws, with the charters of eleven different sets of State laws, with the charter of eleven different sets of State laws, with the charter of eleven different sets of State laws, with the charter of eleven different sets of State laws, in the State was extended to the set of State where the loss occurred, with a bill of lading issued in some other State wave?

"Custom makes law "Is an old eaying, in the absence of all national laws regulating our internal commerce. Custom has established laws which in Chicage means one thing, in Detroit another thing, both of which may be different from Buffalo, and their different again from New York. Boston or Baltimon. The people doing business with any of our large commercial centres over our internal lines of commerce, must first learn the customs of those places, then the laws of the several States through which the property is to mass, then perhaps study the laws granting the eleven separate charlers of this one organization with its connections in order to find out their liabilities and exemptions, orgelier with

this one organization with the connections in order to find out their liabilities and exemptions, together with

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROPILS of those Stafes in the railroad companies. These questions will all come up sconer or later in solving the labor problem, which must be solved in order to know the value of labor as well as the value of property, the product of labor.

The managers have struggled in vain, so far, to solve the prablem, while their stockholders and hondholders have been holding very expensive tickets, to witness the panerams of dissolving views of capital, as it is melting away in foreclosures, consolidations, neorganizations, demoralization, and bankruptcy.

Called lond and long for "cheap transportation" and greater facilities. Contractors, speculators and gritators joined in the cry, until transportstion became so very cheap that more than one-half of the vast amount of monsy invested in railroads, and vessels has been entirely lost, creating competition so great as to be beyond the control of the "agers themselves, and has roads that should be the pride and strength of the nation are, and have for a long time past been, trying "compacts," "pooling" combinations, and other plans for protecting themselves against themselves, without any general law of commerce or national policy to enable them to do so with any degree of satisfaction to themselves, or the public at large. The entire railroad system, which must of accessity form the connecting link in our national prosperity or ruin, seems to be afload upon an unbounded see of public confidence,

railroad; legally the omicers of the roads have a lawful right to fix the rate of wages, and the employes have the legal right to refuse to work. That being done, then the people would have SOME RIGHT TO KNOW how and by whom the business of the roads would be continued, and what the guarantee and responsibility for the lives of passengers and the value of property committed to them for transportation. Would the people trust their lives and property in the hands of inexperienced locomotive engineers, who may have been promoted from firemen without any examination or certificate for qualifications or ability, and the firemen be replaced by tramps or vagabonds for the time being, simply because the labor market is overstocked, and such men can be hired at the reduced wages, perhaps for no other purpose than its compel the experienced men to accept the terms offered or remain idle?

No one possessing common ordinary sense, as a

for no other purpose than to compel the experienced men to accept the terms offered or remain fulle?

No one possessing common ordinary sense, as a manager, should ever trust the property of his company in such hands, even if the poblic would submit their lives and property to them. Eather stop the business of the road entirely, in case no agreement can be made, and let the rights of the people be asserted, to

TEST THEIR RESPONSIBILITY

and ability to comply with the rights and franchises granted them in their charlers.

The fearful destruction of property at Pittsburg will serve as an example to test the responsibility for the manner of conducting our internal commerce. There were cars perhaps of twenty or more different companies, freight belonging to perhaps more than a thousand owners, scattered over the Western and Southeastern States, with cash advances made by perhaps three or four hundred banks, or consigness, upon bills of lading, having undefined and doubtful conditions of inability for transportation and for uncertain quantities. Where and upon whom rests the responsibility for this property? Had the officers of the roads and the employes failed to agree, and the property not gone forward, there would be a fear the responsibility for this property of Pittsburg should not be called upon to protect the property of the citizens of other States simply because one man or set of men in Philadelphia or Baltimore decrees a rate of wages not acceptable to the men. Those who had been in the employ of the railway may not have desired the destruction of the Company's property or the property of those thousands or more owners, nor is it quite sure that the anger and rury of the mob was not caused by implied or distrusting opinions as to the actions of State or Federal soldiers.

Had the soldiers been quantered or taken refuge in a city, State, or United States building, or even in buildings of private individuals, the blow

MIGHT HAVE BERN STRUCK TERE,
as well as against the roand-house of the State render the S states simply because one man or set of mean Philadelphia or Baltimore decrees a rate of wages not acceptable to the men. Those who had been in the employ of the railway may not have desired the destruction of the Company's property or the property of those thousands or more owners, nor is it quite sure that the anger and fury of the motor was not caused by implied or distrustful opinions as to the actions of state or Federal soldiers.

Had the soldiers been quartered or taken refuga in a city, State, or Unifed States building, or even in buildings of private individuals, the blow was against the roand-house of the railroad system managed by themselves as members of the Clearing-House, and at the same time it would be struction of property in cars, most of which belongs to citizens of other States? Then in tirs the United States army and many commanders and officers, declare their determination to protect the rights of citizens of the President, together with order-from the Secretary of War, and the action of the States army and many commanders and officers, declare their determination to protect the rights of citizens of the United States army and many commanders and officers, declare their determination to protect the rights of citizens of the United States army and many commanders and officers, declare their determination to protect the rights of citizens of the United States some days before the great desiraction of property a Pitts burg took place.

The question that will press itself upon the community is to know where the responsibility for phyment of the loss of property and their country, in the property decrease one of those persons had been formerly employed in the Company's service, and quit of the roand of the control, simply because that property happened to be in transit in this State, but belonging the company than any other member of that was an advanced by the property destroyed by a mot final is entirely because the destruction of the property may not, in law, be regarded as having any more c

MOST IMPORTANT AVENUES OF INTERNAL COMMERCE.

During the year 1876, 83 per cent of all the grain receipts of the Atlantic sea-ports was by rail, and it assistmated that 90 per cent of all the commerce between the West and the sea-board is now carried over the great trunk railroads. The relative importance of infernal and foreign commerces and with foreign actions, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes ") It also provides for "callium forth the milities to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." That whenever the Governor of a State and two failures and original employed in our foreign among the coops with such insurrection, the President of the United States shall farming the power of the Governor of a State of States.

Estimated value of railroads in the United States in the Unit

Government exercise its right of guardianship over them by

LIMITATION OF RATES

upon through traffic, where such traffic passes from one State to another to and from competing points. Such guardianship can be best conducted by allowing the roads to manage their own business under clearly-defined rules and regulations, such as a Clearing-House system would give, fully authorized by Congress to be enforced in regard to the traffic of the country, with the proper safeguards for their own settlements among themselves, with Government Inspectors or commissioners to see that the rules and regulations are rully complied with.

Such a system should be broad and comprehensive enough to cover transportation by rail and by water. The magnitude and scope of the business is of such vast importance to the country, and is so little understood by the people at large, that the Government should, as soon as practicable, establish

A SEPARATE "BURNAU OF COMMERCE."

A SEPARATE "BURRAU OF COMMERCE!"

A SILVER CONGRESS.

THE CHICAGO RESOLUTIONS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKER, Aug. 24.—The tenth proposition, as follows, submitted by the Chicago Board of Trade, was taken up:

ment, and he held that that would be a great erit. He then referred to the general matter because of its bearing on the silver question. He thought it might be laid down as a rule in all legislation in relation to the business affairs of men, that that legislation should have for its main object the elimination of the element of uncertainty from human affairs; and this was especially true of all legislation in regard to money,—what we called currency,—for money was, properly speaking, the tool of trade. It was the implement by which we bought and sold. There was no question about that, and if the very means that we used to carry on our business was uncertain, changeable, the results of all our business would be so. He thought, therefore,

which was of greater importance. He then re-ferred to what he believed to be two great fal-lacies which were prevalent in this country. It was often said that cheap money—anundant name, money—was an advantage to the debtor desired little or no profit for capital invested in roads, while they have the power to build up a destroy the profits of commerce by unsettled and demoralizing rates made offentimes by men of no commercial knowledge of the effects such actions must be made. This appears to me to be the best, if properly organized and carried into effect, with proper management under the rulescand regulation one in force would in the end prove astisfactory to all a parties.

All from a ARIWAY CHARING-ROUSE SYSTEM.

The trunk linex, with their immediate connections, to make up a suit on the triple of the cations, with the amounts carned, asy for them, would all run out on an average in the case of the cations, with the amounts carned, asy for the series of the basis of the percentage for future business.

All through tickets and bills of leding to be issued by the Clearing-House.

All through tickets and bills of leding to be issued by the Clearing-House and proven the competing control of the basis of the prosenage to the form the beauty of the debt, which is being the mush of the best of the pay me when the freight Additions for freight earnings, according to the affective of the basis of percentage.

All through tickets and bills of leding to be issued by the Clearing-House in particular and the connection of the basis of the processing of the connection of the basis of the processing of the connection of the conn

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

first fationists would carry the day. It would be disaster to the country, an irremediable injut to make allyer the standard of value, but it is not dangerous, as he believed, to allow what was asked in the resolutions.

MR. MIOW, OF MRW YORK, could not believe that the passage of the resolution would in any way interfere with the samption of specie payments.

THE RESOLUTION WAS THEY ADDITION ONLY MI. WINSOY VOLING in the negative.

REMONETIZATION.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Special Dispoich to The Tribune,
AUKRE, Aug. 34.—The Secret

which was of reaster importance. He there was a record on the content of the cont

11

mr. Ropes—Since the gentleman has been investigating the state of Solomon's Kingdom, I will ask if it was prosperous! I understand that Martin Van Buren was a man who never gave a direct answer to a direct question, and once upon a time two gentlemen made a wager, the one that he could get a direct answer from the President and the other that he could not. They went into his presence, and one said, "Mr. Van Buren, does the sun rise in the east or the west?" "My dear sir," said Mr. Van Buren, "east and west are conventional terms." [Langhter.] If the gentleman asks whether Solomon's Kingdom was prosperous, I reply that prosperous is a conventional term. I only know that they had lots of gold, and lots of silver, and lots of mules, and lots of everything else.

Mr. Ropes—I assume that Solomon's King-lom was prosperous, but does the gentleman nier from the passage read that silver was or was not a standard of value. Was it "anything ecounted of in the days of Solomon?" [Laugh-

was bot a standard of value.

Accounted of in the days of Solomon! "[Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Buchanan—I will answer by saying that, as I understand it, in those days gold and silver were so common that they ceased to use silver as money, because they had so much of it, not because you would not give them any; and all we ask in this day and generation is that we shall have an opportunity to rival in that respect the Kingdom of Solomon.

MR. TAYLOR, OF GINCINNATI, would be yest sorry to do anything to retard the restoration of specie-payments, and he believed that the remonetization of sulver would tend to do so. He would not support the resolution. He believed that silver could be remonstized, and that a very large quantity could be ntilized in the domestic affairs of the country. A generation had grown up who knew no money but paper, and who, if they could get hold of coin, would hoard it to a great extent. There was no doubt whatever that the United States had a right to pay the bonds off in silver dollars, but if such a course was to damage the public credit, it would be better to pay in gold. The speaker would move the insertion of the words "that its coinage be resumed to the extent of firty millions of dollars," omitting the clause in relation to making it a legal-tender to any amount.

Board dispense with further discussion on this question, but withdrew temporarily to give way for

Mr. Montromery hoped that the question, would be discussed at length, for it was the most important one brought before the Board. He came from a State where specie payments prevailed, and he favored the restoration of the silver dollar. A great many unintentional misstatements had been made about the relative fluctuations of gold and silver and other points. The truth was that the production of gold varied much more than that of silver, and the depreciation of the latter a year or two ago arose entirely from the fact that Germany had thrown three hundred millions on the market. Silver had now returned to its old value and fluctuated very little. The speaker hoped the silver dollar would be remonstized.

MR. ALLES, OF PHILADELPHIA, wanted to know whether, if Congress ordered the issue of fifty millions of silver, it would be made a legal-tender for amounts of more than 35, the present limit.

MR. GANO

The resent limit.

MR. GANO

The prosent consecution he protested avainst rentlemen delegated to the National Board leaving its sessions before their conclusion. These gentlemen owed a duty to both the Board and their own constituents, and should stick close to work until all was finished. He repeated some of his former arguments in favor of remonetization, and declared that the people demanded the silver dollar, and would have it. Mr. Repe's argument as to the fluctuation of silver in England was not pertinent to the question. That gentlemen might as well have argued on the fluctuations in iron or wheat. The Bank of France held in 1875 895,000,000 of francs, and the following year it held 581.000,000. That did pot look as if France had not only its gentlemen might as well have argued on the fluctuations in iron or wheat. The Bank of France held in 1875 895,000,000 of francs, and the following year it held 581.000,000. That did pot look as if France had by 16 syes to 6 noes.

The resolution, as mended, failed to rece

SPENCHES LISTENED TO BY THE BOARD.

Special Director to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Aug. 94.—On motion of Mr.

otherell, the two members of the Postal Comssion present were invited to address the

The Hoa. Gardner S. Hubbard. Chairman of the Commission, was then introduced. He said to the commission, was then introduced. He said to the commission of knowledge in regard to the rants and capabilities of the Postal Service prevaled among the members of the Board. The commission of which he was a member had cen appainted after the reduction in the approviation. The first thing they had to decide the fact thing they had to decide the fact thing they had to decide the first thing they had to decide the fact thing they was not the fact thing they fact the fact thing they fact the fact thing they had to decide the fact thing they fact the fact the fact the fact that the fact the fact the fact that the fact the fact the fact the fact that the fact the fact that they can be fact the fact the fact the fact that they are fact the fact that the fact that the fact the fact the fact that they are fact that the fact

habitant receives twenty times as many letters as he did twenty-five years ago. The immediate consequence of the reduction in the appropriations had been the discontinuance of the

mail service in the most important postal route in the country,—that between Chicago and New York. The system of postal cars was only in its inflancy, and the question arose whether it was to be carried on or not. If it were, Anierica would ultimately have the best mail service in the world, at it, it he wages of the carriers and clerks had been so greatly cut down that the best men would

UNDOUSTEDLY SERK OTHER EMPLOYAREY as soon as times grew better. The speaker held that the limited mail system should be engrafted on the postal service of the country. The fast mail had been cried down as a mere newspaper-carrying affair, but the speaker, who at first thought this might be true, found on investigation that the system was of the preatest pessible convenience to the whole West and Northwest. It was not so much a benefit to Chicago as to the West, for of 100 letters received af Chicago only twenty were delivered there, the remaining eighty being sent on to points west and northwest. Another great advantage of the fast mail would be to cashie the merchant to know that his letter, would leave the day on which they were written. At present the West-bound train leaves New York at half past 6 o'clock, so that letters from Boston have to be mailed by 5 o'clock in the evening. The case is even worse in the mail service to St. Louis, and the consequence was that a day was lost, and the consequence was that a day was lost, and the remittances received could not be put through the Clearing-House that day. All the would be amended if the fast mail were re-ordalished.

ANOTHER FOLKY. PHILLADELPHIA, the other member of the Commission, spoke next briefly. He said they came to the Board because it was potential in its influence, and was considering questions of interest to the whole country. They were not tied down to mercantile matters, but looked into whatever would tend to the prosperity of the country, and were doubtless anxious to be informed the community ought to peak upon the subject. No ether hooly than the Said of Tr

share of the covernment's attention in this mat-ter as in all others. [Applause.]

THE RESOLUTIONS
in relation to this subject, introduced by Mr.
Wotherell, of Philadelphia, were as follows:

Resolved, That the interests of the mercantile
and business community, as well as the social interests, require that the appropriations for the
Post-Office Department be made like those for the of the service without special reference to its ordi

many revenues.

Resolved, That the constantly increasing demands for a more rapid and certain transmission of correspondence requires the grafting into the service, as one of its recognized features, the establishment of two limited mail trains between the East and Weet, and one between the North and South.

Resolved, That to obtain the greatest efficiency in the service, the Postmaster-General should have the power to direct at what hours and with what speed the mails should be transmitted, and that provisions be made to determine any difference that may arise between the Government and the carrying companies.

Resolved, That increased appropriation should be made to enable the Post-Office Department to furnish the South with a postal service in proportion to the extent of the territory and population equal to that of the other sections of the country.

MR. WETHERILL WAS THANKPUL.

to the gentlemen for the information they had given the Board; but there was a rule which required all subjects to be acted upon to be placed on the programme forty days before the meeting, in order that they might be digested. As this was a most important matter,—one that should receive the careful consideration of the body,—not desiring to impress it without the consideration which its merits deserved—he moved that the resolutions be referred to the Executive Council, with power to act.

MR. TAYLOR, OF CINCINNATI, heped "the power to act until the subject had been discussed. He was opposed to the grinding of axes in the last moments of the session.

MR. WETHERELL

said he had such entire confidence in the Council, believing it to be the concentrated wisdom of the Board, that he would not insult the intelligence of the body by awing that the Council could not just as quickly detect humbug as the Board itself.

MR. WETHERELL

said he had such entire confidence in the Council could not push the intelligence of the body by awing that the report. There were zera transparious objections to the limited mail service. He thought the matter

If. Rayes, of Detroit, asked that the Canadian delegation be allowed to withdraw, they having expressed a desire so to do.

MR. ADAM BROWN, on behalf of the delegation, returned thanks for the courtesies extended them in the delibera-tions of the Board, and for the hearty welcome tions of the Board, and for the hearty welcome which they had received from the kind-hearted people of Milwankes. The action in regard to reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States was satisfactory, and the most practical that had ever been taken by the Board. He hosed a strong and influential deputation would be sent to the annual meeting of the Dominion Board in January, so as to end in urging upon the Canadian Government the appointment of a commission of enlightened and fiberal men to meet those appointed by the Government of the United States, with a view of bringing about a treaty between the two countries which would be adetween the two countries which would be ad-antageous to both. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT PRALEY, affectionate farewell, and wished them a safe journey to their homes, and every prosperity to themselves and their beloved country. [Ap-

THE COMMITTEE.

The following was announced as the Committee to consider the treaty: Stransham, of New York; Hill, of Boston; McLaren, of Milwaukee; Hersey, of Fortland; Dorr, of Buffalo; Bayard, of Baltimore; Hayes, of Detroit; Egan, of Chicago; and the President.

The Canadians then withdrew.

The Canadians then withdrew.

The following committee was announced on the revision of the Bankrupt law: Allen, of Milwaukee; Alien, of Philadelphis; Chittenden, of New York; Plummer, of Boston; McCrea, of Chicago; Buchanan; of Trenton; Taylor, of Chicinnatt, and the President.

DETROIT RIVER.

Mr. Dort, of Buffalo, offered the following: Whereas. The appropriations made by the

Mr. Dorr, of Buffalo, offered the following:
Werrara. The appropriations made by the
United States Government to remove the obstructions in the Detroit River at the Lime-Kiln crossing being exhaussed; and
Winners. That while deepening the channel
considerably, it has left an irregular deposit of
stores and debris, with ragged, pointed projections along the sides of the channel, making it
highly dangerous for the passage of heavy-draftvessels, several of which have recently struck and
been badly damaged there;
Wishrara, A small amount of money expanditure will remedy this dangerous obstruction, thus
making a safe, deep channel through them, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this National Board of Trade do
memorialise Congress asking that at its next session it apprepriate a sufficient sum of money to
remove these obstructions and finish the work now
so nearly completed.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Egun,
and referred to the Executive Council.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. Hayes, of Detroit, moved that the resolutions of Mr. Raymond in regard to the Consular Service be referred to the Executive
Council.

The President stated that the Council had

Council.

The President stated that the Council had already acted on them.

Mr. Ropes, of Boston, moved that they be adopted.

WHEREAS, We regard the extension of our for-commerce as of vital importance, and believe the Government of the United States should ex-

all its constitutional powers to promote the same; therefore,

Resolved, That a memorial be addressed to the President of the United States by the National Board of Trade recommending the appointment, as far as practicable, of men to foreign Consulships who are familiar with the manufacturing interests of this country, and that some system of reports be devised which shall place before our manufacturers at least semi-annually the wants and needs of different countries which may be supplied by American products.

Resolved. That the system of reports of our commercial relations with foreign countries, which are published on the average a year and a half after being made, is merely valueless for the purpose in view.

Resolved. That the General Government should urge and invite our manufacturers to investigate, through its representatives abroad, whatever opportunities there may be for introducing American goods into their various markets.

Mr. Hill, of Boston, moved to strike out the word "semi."

Mr. Raymond explained that his object was to get the information to merchants as soon as possible.

The President suggested that "at frequent

possible.

The President suggested that "at frequent and short intervals" be substituted for semi-

ology.

Mr. Alien, of Philadelphia, didn't think it would do. There should be a definite time.

Mr. Hill thought semi-annual reports would be very valuable, but he doubted whether the Government would supply them. It was better not to ask too much. If a prompt publication of the returns could be secured it would answer

of the returns could be secured it would answer the purpose.

Mr. Ropes thought it would be much better to insist upon an annual report than to use general terms. The reports were wanted as fast as possible.

The motion to strike out "semi" was agreed to, and the resolutions thus amended were concurred in.

BANKERS' TAXES.

Mr. Hayes, of Detroit, offered the subjoined resolution, which he wished put before the Executive Council without debate or comment:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the time has some when Congress should consider the subject of Government taxation upon banks and bankers, with a view of making the amount of taxes collected by Municipal, County, State, and General Governments combined to be equal with the amount collected upon other property in proportion to the assessed value of such property.

The resolution was so referred.

THE CUSTOMARY RESOLUTIONS thanking the President and Secretary for faithfully discharging their duties, and the press, were presented and adopted.

Mr. Gano, of Cincinnati, moved that his resolution in reference to the repeal of the duties on lumber be placed on the calendar for the next meeting.

The President informed him that it could not be done by a motion, but the constituent body of Cincinnati could put it there.

WINDING UP.

WINDING UP.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETROSPECT.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

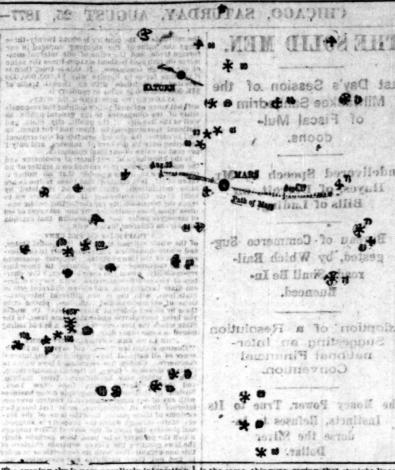
MILWAUER, Aug. 24.—After accepting an invitation to visit the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce in the afternoon, the President stated that the hour for closing the session had arrived. He had felt great satisfaction indeed with the proceedings. They had been characterized by almost perfect hermony, and so decisive in all the Board had agreed to that he thought the delegates would go bome convinced that, however they might have erred in judgment, they had andeavored to make their indements the true convictions of their hearts. He then referred to the cordial manner in which they had been treated by the people of Milwaukee [applause], saying that

Thursday night had impressed them with a pleasure they had never before experienced in any other city, with perhaps two exceptions,—in Boston when the initiatory proceedings of organization were taken, and in Philadelphia when the organization was completed. In Milwaukee they had been taken into the bosoms of the families of their friends, and their wives and daughters had taken great interest in them. In Philadelphia were so sellish as to keep them in the parquet and boxes of the Academy of Music, allowing them to participate in the intellectual banquet, but not in the material one spread before the Board. [Laughter.] He hoped that hereafter, wherever they went, the example of the Milwaukeeans would be followed. [Applause.]

The Board had again thanked him in connection with the working-features of the body. Speaking for both, they had honestly tred to do their duty. He thanked them for the many manifestations of their confidence he had received. Knowing that he had a warm place in their hearts, he should endeavor to preserve it so long as he might live; and he hoped, if they were able to be together again, to take old friends and new ones by the hand, and that this brotherhood of their would go down nepretuated by the same devocition to the public interests and the same frater-hal feelings which h

MARS AND SATURN.

Their Conjunction, in Opposition to the Sun-- A Gala Time Among the Stars of Aquaries.



The evening sky is now peculiarly interesting to those who take pleasure in observing the stars. Venus is in her evening phase, being about two hours east from the sun. Jupiter shines brightly to the west of south as the twilight deepens into night; and Saturn and Mars are then coming up in the east, arriving on the

are then coming up in the east, arriving on the meridian a little after midnight.

The two last named planets are in conjunction in right ascension during this morning (Aug. 25), being 4½ degrees asunder in declination. Their mearest approach occurred about three days before this date. Mars will arrive at opposition to the sum a little before 6 o'clock in the evening of Sept. 5; and Saturn in the morning of the 8th. Both are, therefore, very favorably attuated for observation, the earth favorably situated for observation, the earth being directly between them and the sun. This being directly between them and the sun. This is especially the case with Mars, as he is also in that part of his elliptic orbit which is nearest to the earth's path. Ris actual distance from us at the time of opposition will be only about 35,000,000 miles, or not much more than one-third the distance of the earth from the sun. one-third the distance of the earth from the sun.

Our diagram shows the apparent positions of these planets among the stars in their vicinity, the scale being four degrees to the inch. They are in the stream of Aquaries, the Water-Bearer, which constellation was probably referred to by the Prophet Balaam as he that should discovered to the brokers?

"pour the water out of his buckets." We give the places of all the stars in that area that are ordinarily visible to the naked eye (the reisare ordinarily visible to the naked eye (the relative prominence of the stars being indicated by differences in size); but the region is rich in objects that can only be seen with the aid of the telescope. The star of the fourth magnitude, numbered as 78, with the sixth magnitude star above it, is near the mouth of the inverted urn borne by Apparise. From these stars the stream curves Aquaries. From these stars the stream curves to the left (southeast) to the stars numbered 105 and 108, then bends to the right (southwest) to

and 108, then bends to the right (southwest) to numbers 88 and 86; and ends, below the limits of our diagram, in the mouth of the Southern Fish, the place of which is marked by Fomal-haut, a star of the first magnitude.

The position of the disc which represents Mars in the diagram is the place he occupies at midnight of Sept. 5. The dotted line indicates his apparent path among the stars during one month. His present geocentre motion is retro-

month. His present geocentre motion is retrograde (towards the right) at the rate of about a quarter of a degree per day. The dotted line passing through the place of Satura represents the direction and rate of his apparent motion toward the right (west) from Aug. 25 to Sept. 17, his motion being also retrograde at present, as seen from the earth.

The phenomenon affords a good opportunity for becoming acquainted with the positions of the stars in this very interesting but little recognized group. The three triplets of asars in the lower left are so striking as to be easily remembered when once seen, though scarcely prominent enough to attract the casual glance. The numbers appended to the principal stars are those given by Flamstead. We give also the Greek letter names to the more brilliant, as follows: No. 73 is Lambod; 76, Delta; 90, Phi; 91, 93, and 93, Pai; and 102 is Omega.

There is good reason to hope that a comparison of the positions of the stars with that of the nearer planet will do far more than to gratify a mere idle curiosity. At many of the Observatories which dot the sarth's surface the apparent distances will be measured with the greatest possible accuracy; in the hope of obtaining a more precise knowledge than astronomers now possess of our distance from the san. At present we say that the "mean distance" is about \$2,05,000 miles; but the conditions of the orbibem are such as to involve an uncertainty of fully 200,000 miles, or a quarter of 1 per cent of the whole. This involves a corresponding uncertainty with regard to almost all other celestini linear magnitudes; because the earths distance from the sun is the suif of length to which is referred all else, outside of the lunar orbit. And the reasoning of the mathematics proves that our estimates of the quantities of mister contained in the sun and other bodies must be increased or diminished as the cubes of the distance; so that our statements of mass may be very far away from the truth, unless we know the value of our unit-measure much mor

is the same thing as saying that straight lines drawn from the centre of any one of these stars to the earth and Mara, would be parallel. The difference between the angular distances of Mars from a star, as seen from any two points on the earth's surface, will, therefore, be practically equal to the angle which is formed by lines drawn from the centre of the planet to those two points. The distance in miles between the two places of observation can be calculated, when we know the magnitudes and latitudes, and we then have a mammoth triangle, in which we know the magnitude of the base, and of its opposite angle. The altitudes and the other angles are easily calculated; and we thus find the actual distance of Mars from the earth at the time of observation. It is already known that, taking the earth's mean distance from the sun as unity, her actual distance at the time of opposition will be 1.6076, and that of Mars from the sun about 1.8835; whence the relative distance of Mars from the earth will be 0.376, or the mean distance of the earth from the sun will be 2.65 times that of Mars from us at the date of opposition. Therefore, if the one should brove to be 2,000,000 mearly.

The observations may be reduced so as to give the angle at the planet, which is formed by a line to the earth's centre, and a tangent to her equatorial parallax. In the present instance its value is about 23.4 seconds of arc. It is evident that the side opposite to it, the earth's equatorial radius, gives the distance of the planet from the earth.

The transit of Venus in December, 1874, was observed for the same purpose, and the observations are boing reduced on the same principle as that to be employed now. The chief difference is that in that case the Sun was taken as the background, on which to measure the displacement of Venus, while in this the executal earth will be taken as the background on which to measure the displacement of the same principle as that to be employed now. The chief difference is that in that case the Sun was taken

apparent contact. The light of the star is comparatively steady; the outline of Mars is relatively sharp, owing to the tenuity of his atmosphers; and the time allowed for observation is much greater in the case of Mars than in that of Venus. The similar opposition of Mars. In 1832, enabled astronomers to correct the results obtained from the transits of Venus in the last century; and it is not improbable that the present opposition will give results less discordant, and more trustworthy, than those of the transit of three years ago.

MAPPING THE SURFACE OF MARS.

The opposition will be utilized for another important purpose—to map out the surface of the planet Mars. We have already maps which were drawn during former periseal oppositions, chiefly those of 1830 and 1882, showing the leading features of his surface; but it is not impossible that the Improved instruments of the present day will add largely to our knowledge of the minor details of areography, and may even lead to important modifications in our ideas with regard to the physical conditions of his surface.

The angular diameter of Mars at the time of opposition will be 28.5 seconds; about equal to the angle subtended by a circle one foot in diameter at the distance of two miles from the observer. A clear, still atmosphere will permit this disc to be magnified up to a much larger area than that which the full moon presents to the naked eye. The planet has already been seanned to good purpose by Prof. Asuph Hall, at the Washington Observatory. The amoonnement has already been made in The Tribuxe in that he had discovered one, and possibly a second, astellite was the was first discovered and which he supposed was seen for the first time Aug. 10, at 11 hours and 42 minutes, had been in fact discovered Aug. 12 at 14 hours and 40 minutes. The had been in fact discovered Aug. 11 at 14 hours and 40 minutes, and the preliminary elements of the orbit has row of the contrast. The satellite has an apparent distance from the centre of Mars elements and the prelimi

Whisky at Fairpoint.

We Fort Tribus.

Whisky as suffered a defeat at the Fairpoint Sunday-school assembly. It is sad to think that any one within the grounds wanted it, but tome persons evdently did, for two men altempted to smuggle a boatload of it ashore already bottled. The congregation, upon being informed of the seizure, appointed Francis Murphy and John B. Gough a committee of destruction. These gentlemen had the box of

whisky brought upon the stage, where Mr. Gough snatched up a bottle, held it high up above his head, and delivered an impressive funeral oration upon it. He then dashed the bottle upon the stage, and the bottle not breaking, Mr. Murphy smashed it to atoms with a spade. The congregation loudly cheered, but its enthusiasm reached a greater height when Mr. Murphy dug a big hole and buried the whisky out of sightr

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD.

An Avalanche of Claims Growing Out of the Strike Now Smothering the Auditor—The Ample Cheek of the Relitrond-Men—Other Matters.

Spead Directed to The Tribune.

Springfield, Aug. 24.—The Auditors' Department continues to receive bills for services in connection with the strike. A few of the most pressing local bills, about \$1,000 in amount, have been paid out of the Governor's Contingent Fund, but no more can be so paid. The bills yet outstanding are for supplies and transportation. The pay-rolls of militis have not been audited, which makes little difference, as there is no money to pay them, unless an extra session of the Legislature is called and a specific appropriation made. Under the Militia bill, the tax provided for, if levied and collected, would not be available until after sext July to pay the troops, but, as no military appropriation whatever appears in the General Levy act specifying the amount and the purposes for which the levy is made, it is doubtful, in the ordinion of some eminent legal gentlemen, whether any military tax can be collected at all. If not, the responsibility rests upon those who refused the advice of old legislator, recommending direct appropriation, and, instead, insisted upon a direct military tax. Several railroads have rendered bills at fail local rates. The bills and claims of all sorts have been by cousent referred to Col. Fred Coc, Chief Quartermaster of the Brist Division Illinois National Guard, Chicago, for investigation. It is predicted by those in a position to know that the total cost to the State growing out of the movement of troops, etc., will not be less than \$300,000.

The Commissioners to locate the Southern Peutentiary returned this morning, met to-day, and sat all day, finally adjourning until the early part of next week, at the call of the President. They are reticent as to their further intentions. The chances now seem to lie between Alton and Grafton, but an early decision is not expected.

An injunction issued by the Prast County Circuit Co

Interest out of the balance in the Treasury to the credit of such interest fund.

The Governor to-day received from officials of the Centennial Exposition certificates of awards to the State Teachers' Association, Normal University, and Southern Normal University, for collective exhibitions of progress made by each of these institutions at Philadelphia last year. The State Board of Equalization transacted no business to-day, but the Committees are in session almost continuously, and greatly complain of irregularities and informalities in the returns of several counties, more especially Cook. Regarding the latter they allege glaring errors in averages on real estates and personal property.

CANADA.

Dishonorable Disappearance—Heavy Fall-ure—Fortunes Made Out of Western Union —Big Geology—Lord Dufferin and the Menonites. Menonites.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOBONTO, Ont., Aug. 24.—W. H. Sterling Coen, of the firm of McNabb, Marsh & Coen, hardware merchants of this city, is missing. It is supposed he has absounded to the States. The exact amount of his defalcation is not yet known, but is put down at \$50,000 or \$60,000.

known, but is put down at \$50,000 or \$60,000. Coems departure causes a great sensation, as he is well known throughout the city and highly respected. His friends profess strongly to believe he will return and clear matters up, but his partners do not, and, meantime, the firm will assign.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—The Militia Department are about erecting a building on Neapean Point, on the River Ottawa, near this city, for the purpose of receiving 500 tons of ammunition for the artillery.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—An Irish and French

MONTHEAL, Aug. 24.—An Irish and French regiment of volunteers has been formed here. Capt. Kirwan, of the True Witness, has applied to the Governor-General, and received a Captain's commission in the regiment.

A depand of assignment has been made on Arthur Dansercau, publisher of the Miners, by Jean Marie Papericau.

The llabilities of Victor Hudon, grocer and spirit mercant, who suspended vesterday, foot spirit merchant, who suspended yesterday, foot up a total of from \$150,000 to \$950,000. Philip Pensonneault, Post-Office clerk at the

Tanneries, near Montreal, was arrested to-day for stealing money-letters.

A number of parties here, among whom is Sir Francis Hincks, have made large fortunes out of Western Union Telegraph stock since the rise.

of Western Union Telegraph stock since the rise.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—Mr. Venner and staff, of the geological surveyors who have been exploring in the vicinity of Whitefish, Pennechango, and St. Mary's Lakes, on the Upper Gatineau, reports that he has discovered an immense mountain of pure crystaline phosphate of lime, showing on the surface hundreds of thousand of tons that will vield an average of 90 per cent. He says the two great phosphate belts running up by the Lieura and Gatineau Rivers, appear to meet 150 miles north of Ottawa at this mountain, and the phosphate is thrown up to such an extent that the show is enormous. He believes also that the Lake Superior silver-bearing rock runs across the head-waters of the Gatineau.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WINNIPS, Aug. 24.—Lord Dufferin made an eloquent reply to the address from the Mennonities, and invited them to join hands with the Canadians in advancing the standard of civization weatward. In the name of the Queen he welcomed them to Manitoba, saying, "You are welcome to our affections, as well as our lands, our liberties, and our freedom." The address was listened to with great interest. The entire Mengonite population of the province is now estimated at 6,500.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

His Speech at Worcester—Arrival at Wash-ington. WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—The following

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—The following is the President's speech delivered on his arrival bere last evening:

Fillow-citizens of Worcester: I need not say to you that this is a great reception, and very gratifying to us. The Government of the United States is of interest to all of you, and it is because of your interest in that Government that you have turned out in such wast numbers to welcome those to whose charge the administration of this Government has been committed. We understand perfectly well that this is no personal compliment to us. You entertain very decided opinions as to the course the Government shall pursue, and as to who shall administer it. There is wide diversity of opinion as to the precise measures of the Government, but there are a few things I have acquired the habit of saving since our trip through New England begun, upon which the whole people of the United States have substantially agreed. (Cheers, We are agreed that hereafter, and for all time, the torritory of the United States, embracing as it does, the best part of this continent, extending from the torrid zone on the south to the frigid on the north; from the Atlantic Ocean on the saut to the Pacific on the west, is forever hereafter to belong to one nation, and to one nation only. We are all agreed that the States of the Uniton shall have equal rights; that the States are equal to each other; that eftigens of the United States, black or

WASHINGTON.

The Present and Possible Future Roll of the United States Senate.

Miss Meade's Claims as Viewed by the Pension-Bureau

Officers.

Robeson Indignantly Denies that He Is Steering the National Bepublican.

Prof. Newcomb Gives Purther Information Concerning Mars' Moons.

THE SENATE.

THE SENATE.

POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES.

Social Dispotch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The political complexion of the next Senate, which meets in special session Oct. 15, is as follows: So far as the politics of the Senatôrs is at present defined there may be some doubt about some of the members. Senator Davis, of Illinois, for instance, in this list is put down as an Independent, although he has been placed upon the Committees as a Republican. The total number of Republicans is 39; Democrats, 33; Independent Republicans, 1. There are three vacancies, one from South Carolina, caused by the retirement of Senator Robertson, and two from Louisians, one being the vacancy caused by the retirement of Senator the vacancy caused by the retirement of Senate West, and the other being known as

West, and the other being known as

THE PINCHBACK VACAUCY,
which has existed for four or five years past.
The applicants for the South Carolina vacancy
are David T. Corbin, Republican, and M. C.
Butler, Democrat. The applicants for the two
Louisians vacancies are William Pitt Kellogs,
Republican, and J. B. Eustis and James Lowis,
Democrats. It is expected that these three
vacancies will be filled by Democrats. In that
event the Democrats would have thirty-six
members in the Senate. Should Senator Morton not survive, as is gravely feared here now,
his successor, upon the appointment of the
Governor, would, of course, be a Democrat.
This would leave the Republicans with

THE SCANTI MAJORITY OF TWO
in the Senate, with Davis as an Isdependent,
and in case of the death or revignation of any of
the Republican Senators from the States of Alabanca, Arkansas, Tlorida, Missission, or South
Carolina, the vacancies would be filled by Demoocrats, who would thus have the working control of the Senate.

The way the roster now stands, there certainly is a very fair chance in any event for a Democratic majority after March 3, 1878.

MISS MEADE.

MISS MEADE.

HER CLAIMS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Ang. St.—Officers of the Interior Department do not hesitate to defend the removal from a clerkship in the Pension Bureau of Miss Meade, sieter of Gen. Meade, so severely criticised by Gail Hamilton in her last letter to the Tribune. They say that Miss Meade was unable to do anything to earn the talary which was paid her, and while they believe the Government ought to grant her apension, it would be neither legal nor just for the Commissioner of Pensions to provide for her support out of the fund which Congress has appropriated to pay the clerical force of his Burean. In addition to this they say that to retain clerks who are incompetent or fail to perform any duties

are incompetent or fail to perform any duties for the solary they receive, no matter how de-serving they may be or how much their country may owe to them or their relatives, would be may owe to them or their relatives, would be A ORAVE EXPUSION
to thousands of persons equally deserving and equally needy. The business of the Peasion Bureau is years behindhand, and owlar so the inadequate elerical force allowed it by Corgress, needy persons entitled to pensions a crow obliged to wait years before their cases can be adjudicated. Under these circumstances, the officers of the Interior Department say that justice to the soldiers who are actually affice-

ing, and to those dependent upon them, de-mands that the business of the Pension Buresn shall be administered in the most conomical manner in order that applications for pensions may be acted upon

AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE.

To continue to pay a salary to Miss Meade out To continue to pay a salary to Miss Meade out of the appropriations for the cleriest force of the Pension Bureau, without securing in return efficient service, while it might be nothing more than the Government owes to her for the inestimable services of her brother, would cause additional suffering to many humbler but equally deserving persons, the adjudication of whose cases would thereby be delayed.

MARS.

WHAT PROP. NEWCOMB SATS.

Special Dispated to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Prof. New comb, of the Naval Observatory, gives the following additional interesting facts relative to the discovery of the moons of Mars: The reason why these moons have not been seen before is that Mars is nearer to the earth than it has been at any time since 1845, when the great telescopes of the present day had hardly began to be known. The next opportunity occurred in 1862, but the satellites did not seem to have been especially sought for by the two or these telescopes which alone could show them. The most favorable position was in 1875, but Mars was then so far south of the equator that it could not be observed in our latitude. The present is about the first position for observation in the middle latitudes of our bamisphere. The next opportunity will occur in October, 1850, after which the satelites will probably be entirely invisible for ten years. Prof. Newcomb regards this planet, perhaps, stamong the most remarkable of the solar system. WHAT PROP. NEWCOMB SATS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The report that E.M. Stanton, son of the late War Secretary, Washington, D. C., Aug. 34.—The report that E.M. Stanton, son of the late Was Secretary, had been taken to the Government Insane Asylum proves to have been incornect. Mr. Stanton has been suffering for some weeks from the effects of excessive overwork and exhaustion of the nervous system, and has been ill for some time at his residence with what has threatened to be a serious disease of the brain. He has, however, been rational throughout his illness, except in the temporary wanderings which accompany fever at times, and his symptoms are now said to be units favorable.

ROBESON MAKES AN ASSESTION.

Ex-Secretary Robeson, who has been town here for a day or two on public business, authorizes the following statement with regard to his connection with the National Republican: That he has not now, never lad, never expects to have and has no desire to have, any relation with or control over that naper; that his only connection with it is that he has leaned money to the proprietor, and taken his property as security for the debt.

THE SITTING-BUIL COMMISSION.

Professional engagements have prevented Gen. F. A. Walker from accopying Secretary Schurz's invitation to serve as a member of the Sitting-Buil Commission. It is now doubtful if any civil Commissioner is appointed. The Indian Office has no relations with Sitting-Buil and the hostile tribes who are with him, and the only arm of the Government now authorized to use with him is the military, which will be very aby represented by Gen. Terry. Secretary Schurz supproves of the plan, the idea of adding a civil Commissioner will probably be abandoned.

OCONOMOWOC.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

OCONOMOWOC.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Aug. 24.—Arrivals of Draper Hall: B. R. Chambers, G. F. Kinshaud wife, Fred N. Peck, H. Bandtorff, Henry F. Nuclsen, Chicago; Mr. F. Eckstein, and Miss. J. G. Eckstein, F. Eckstein, Chicinstif, J. H. Collins, Jr., San Francisco; M. S. Modenon, Miss Mattle North, Pewaukee; D. M. Carola Collins, Jr., San Francisco; M. S. Modenon, Miss Mattle North, Pewaukee; D. M. Carola Collins, Jr., Spink, S. N. Baird, E. Food, Thomas Foley, P. McDonald, William Empreson, N. Murphy, E. Eaton, Walt Davis, James Harrison, E. Rogan, L. Quintmayer, John Davis, James Harrison, E. Rogan, L. Quintmayer, John Davis, June W. C. Stone, Watertowa.

The Fa SALT LAE to the Isaiah comparison

rogatory to Prophet, that of his expect to m fraud has ea silly and ea appear, in some culti-vival of Go dren of me Since he is

are models Elijah's who and bade the chance mig tion. I have h

who, he sal After e

planation

kind, who could and Protestants and talks as Barney, the ing als assauday, tell his "Then it is it?" answare, "Then it is it?" answare, "Then it is out you will be to the ing and idea, as we Atter up Father him what called.

"O yes, o'clock, and within?"

"And within?"

"And within?"

"But w fun-loving."

"Well," square in

and be further when it is good city the proces is the gen question. The gen and they Barney's. The gen answer woman we by your posed to stead, warney and are delator, which moined to each is as ame ant world, will be the more work of the More than a classification of the More t

lard S. Dunn.

Possible Future Roll nited States

INGTON.

Claims as Viewed nsion-Bureau ficers.

aly Denies that He Is ne National Rehlican.

ves Further Informacerning Mars'

SENATE.

SENATE.

POSSIBILITIES.

atch to The Tribune.

C., Aug. 24.—The political ext Senate, which meets in 15, is as follows: So far as nators is at present defined outst about some of the memorial of Illinois, for instance, in as an Independent, although non the Committees as a Relinumber of Republicans is Independent Republicans, vacancies, one from South the retirement of Senator from Louisiana, one being by the retirement of Senator being known as RHACK VACANCT, for four or five years past the South Carolina vacancy in, Republican, and M. C. The appli ants for the two are Williams Pitt Kellogy, 3. Eustis and Vames Lewis, expected that these three

are William Pitt Kellogy, 3. Eustis and James Lewis, expected that these three ed by Democrats. In that its would have thirty-six nate. Should Senator Mors gravely feared here now, the appointment of the course, be a Democrat. Republican with

MAJORITY OF TWO Davis as an Indep

MEADE.

MEADE.

MEADE.

MATHE GOVERNMENT.

L. Aug. 24.—Officers of the
do not hesitate to defend
a cierkship in the Pension
c, sister of Gen. Mende, so
Gail Hamilton in her last
m. They say that Miss
of do anything to earn the
her, and while they benet ought to grant her a
neither legal nor just for
of Pensions to prosupport out of the
gress has appropriated
toe of his Bureau. In ady that to retain cierks who

di to perform any duties ceive, no matter how de-or how much their country their relatives, would be E INJUSTICE

ons equally deserving and business of the Peasion adhand, and owing so the

ars before their cases can er these circumstances, the lor Department say that s who are actually suffer-pendent upon them, de-ess of the Pension Bureau in the most exponents.

owes to her for the ineser brother, would cause many humbler but equal-the adjudication of whose e delayed.

NEWCOMP SATS.

ch to The Tribuna.

Aug. 24.—Prof. New beervatory, gives the followers for the program of Mars: The results of the earth than it has 1845, when the great telday had hardly began to opportunity occurred in lites did not seem to someth for by the two

and not seem to sought for by the two hich alone could show able position was in 1875, ar south of the equator served in our latitude, he first position for ob-latitudes of our hemi-montantity will occur in

ND NEWS.

ND NEWS.

THE TRIBUMA.

AUG. 24.—The report

the late War Secretary,
the Government Insane
been incorrect. Mr.
ing for some weeks from
overwork and exhausystem, and has been ill
esidence with what has
us disease of the brainational throughout his
temporary wanderings
at times, and his sympunite invocable.

AM ASSIMETION.

In, who has been in

Ay Assertion.

Ay or two on public the following statethe connection with

That he has not now,
that to have and has no
ation with or control
is only connection with
ad money to the proproperty as accurity for

L COMMISSION.

Lents have prevented in accepting Secretary rive as a member of the It is now doubtful if appointed. The Indian its Sitting Bull and the with him, and the only now authorized to treat which will be very ably rry. Secretary Schurz in the President in reprint and if Mr. Hayes a idea of adding a civil oly be abandoned.

OWOC.

OWOC.

to The Tribune.

Ang. 24.—Ai rivals and mobers, G. F. Kimball

I. Randtorff, Henry F.

Eckstein and wife,
Rekstein, Cinciunati
rancisoc; M. S. Modgewankee; D. M. Cary,
or Benttle and wife,
N. Baird, E. Ford,
nald, William Enumer,
Malt Davis, James
minimayer, John Hilling

ARS.

with carved rattlesnakes colling round the hilt, is his sceptre; the chair, or box, on which he is scated is his throne; while those who listen to the demonstration of the proposition are his subjects. Since no one questioned the correctness of Norton's premises when he announced himself an Emperor, all who listen are bound to accept the proofs he brings forward to establish the fact that he is an Emperor, for they are logical. Third Letter from the Rev. Bal-

ually-minded men who really concern themselves the least about external and sensible manifestations of things spiritual. The consciousness of their own hearts suffices them. They need not go out of themselves, nor look beyond their living fellow-men, to be sensible of, and even oppressed with, the vast significance, the ever-present reality, of that inner world in which our truest and deepest life lies hinden, and which the material universe and the machinery of external life cover, as the flame of a lamp covers the changes of the elements on which it feeds and by which it lives. The man from whom the secrets of his own heart are hidden, as in the case of all self-deflusion, who has never felt profoundly that he himself is a living spirit, is the man to put questions to the invisible, and then mistake the echo of his own emotional hopes and desires for the voice of God in answer to such questions.

Every regenerate child of God knows that there is such a thing as a spiritual influence upon the human heart; and, the more that indusere is felt, the less liable is the man to mistake the clamors of the flesh for more women, more wealth, and more power over its passive fellow-beings, for the voice of God. If these "Latter-Day Saints" were spiritual in the proper sense of the term, they could not possibly be so thoroughly carned.

Among these people there exists a confusion of moral faith with groundless belief that is pitiable to behold.

EREDULTY AND SERFYTONS are here closely allied, and are necessary ingredients in the propagation of Mormonism.

Thecredulity that accepted Joseph Smith's revelations as the voice of God, betieves in the infallibility of Brigham Young, and lays fast hold of Orson Pratt's theological fictions, is built upon the skepticism that rejects the truth of Christianity as borne to us by the consentient voice of antiquity, and attested by the lives and deaths of saints and martyrs.

Mormonism, and Spiritualism, and every other ism which professes to hold communion with the invisible world, are

HOMEONING.

The Protection of the Territory of the Company of the

"Yet the pilot that rab the Rusland on the Jersey shore looked just as keen and sagacious as he."
"How nobly he has treated Tilton's wife—goes and calls on her and sees that she is taken care of. Few men could show such forgiveness! It is perfectly angelic."
"Excuse me for interrupting you," said Mr. Dana keenly struck by the sublime absurdity of the situation, "but don't you think this a delightful trip down here!"
"Yes, I do," confessed the Colonel, "and I will not intrude on you this lovely morning with any opinions of my own concerning national affairs—though I have thought a trifle, may bejust a trifle, you know. I rejoice, on returning home from a long absence, to find a great metropolitan paper in the hands of such a just man as yourself, who will admit no slanders, no libels, no lies, no detractions, no sensations—nothing but the good, the beautiful, and the true. Let me shake your hand again! Goodby, sir; good-by!" And as he stepped jauntily off the gang-plank at Grand street he waved his hand and shouted "Ta-ta! Keep a stiff upper lip. Stand up for religion and whack away at the Copperheads."

BASHI-BAZOUKS.

Correspondence New York Times.

ADBIANOPLE, July 80.—I had yesterday, on the best authority, a comic little story appropos of the reent occupation of the Bashi-Bazouks.

Administry, a comic little story appropos
of the recent occupation of the Bashi-Bazouks.
True to themselves and their reputation, these
gentlemen swaggered about here as if the place
belonged to them, and bullied the inhabitants
with a lordly freedom all their own. There is a
certain haberdasher in the Baznar with whose
name, strangely enough, I was quite familiar
years before I even thought of seeing Adrianople. During the Crimean war he was Turkish
interpreter to Gen. Wyndham. He was allowed
to keep a cantean in camp, and his place was
the favorite resort of both the English and the
French of rank and file. He was a joily fellow
then, as he is in his own way still, and everybody knew the busy, good-natured little
Hungarian. "Wyadham's Goldstien" they
called him. He has been settled here
for sixteen years now, and almost thinks
himself a native of the place. One of the BashiBazoutas, strolling through the bazaar, stepped
into Goldstien's store and asked the price of
some article or other. The answer was that the
article was for sale at 5 plastres. The savage,
having so far discovered that he could have
things all his own way by dint of a little builtying, drew his sword and quietly remarked that
it he didn't get that article for 2 plastres he
should kill the vender and have it for soching.
But Wyndham's Goldstien was another kind of
man to the cozging Greeks and crying Jews
with whom the savage had so far had to deal.
There happened to be on Goldstien's counter an
iron yard measure—housest measure, let us hope—
and the valiant little haberdasher made a rush
for this, armed himself with it, and defied the
truculent invader. The invader got out of the
shop immediately, but he felt so ashamed of
hinnself that he went onto the next but one and
retrieved his position as a bully by chashing an
active young Jew the whole length of the
bazaar at the awonan came to the Bishop of
the Greek Church, bearing with her one of the
arms of her dead husband, who had literally
been hacked to pieces by these ruffans. Noth

we or three hours every day with his papers, and his manuments, who reads to him, recoires of dictations from him and sparse the eyes, which of the pear have been growing darmingly walk; and his manuments, who reads to him, recoires dictations from him and sparse the eyes, which of the pear have been growing darmingly walk; and the pear have been care last week, wholly by needlent, Colonel; and the walk in the walk

window, whither his tormemor followed him.

"Jest lemme tell you, sir," exclaimed the Colonel, with sharp, perky sentences, in which he bit off his words as if they were cartridges and the occasion an Indian battle. "Lemme tell you, sir, who are the three greatest men of this country at present. I know yell agree with me?"

"Do, by all means," replied the editor, with rather thinly disguised sarcasm, "I have been longing for years to know your opinion."

"Well, sir—well, sir," resumed the Colonel, scarcety taking time to draw increath. "Irst, Grant, of course. No!—don't sit—don't speak! I know you have defended him sobly. Don't remained you reulogistic life of ainsi When I read it in the far antipootes. I made my wife laugh by slapping "ight down on my leg as the end of every senteses, and holdering out,. Than's so, old Danas! You're first. Grant is the greatest man of this era and epoch of our fistory, as I told Lord Mackessoh in Syria. Why, you're just as straight as a string. He's equally great in mitimate the colonel, when all the other Generals were one of the same and style of he latest how—"

"Yes," broke in the Colonel, wall was as a President of for-ty mil-lions of people! Think how—"

"Yes," broke in the Colonel, wall was asping, the next is Hayes. Hie's Number 2. You meet the southments of Lincoin. He—"

"Yes," broke in the Colonel, wall was asping, the next is Hayes. Hie's Number 2. You meet the southments of Lincoin. He—"

"Yes," broke in the Colonel, wall was asping, the next is Hayes, Hie's Number 2. You meet the southments of Lincoin. He—"

"Yes," broke in the Colonel, wall was a straight as a string have the properties of the plot. The conspirators have since the southments of Lincoin. He—"

"Yes," broke in the Colonel, wall was asping, the next is Hayes, Hie's Number 2. You millions of people! Think how—"

"Yes," broke in the Colonel, wall was asping, the next is Hayes, Hie's Number 2. You meet the southments of Lincoin. He—"

"Yes," broke in the Colonel, wall was asping, the next is Hayes, Hi

The 'ster smally

and songht "protection" from a man named James Wells, a watchman in an elevator, who took her in, so the reporter was informed. How well he protected her is instanced by the statement of a police officer, who says that Wells gave her a terrible beating for some misconduct a short time aco, and an officer was called and arrested him. Mrs. Robbins, thus situated, has lived with Wells in Room No. 8, in the four-story brick building owned by a gray-haired citizen named Hancock, and known as Nos. 4 and 6 North Clark street. Robbins is of a somewhat jealous disposition, and since his wife has left him—an event that occurred about nine weeks any—he has become greatly dejected and unable to attend to his wife's abode, and, her paramour being absent, a scene began. Harsh words on-sued after asgry micerogations on the part of both had been indulged in, and Robbins wound up the wordy quarrel by suddenly drawing a razor and sching the wretened woman by the throat (it is supposed from the finger-marks thereon) and proceeded to sinsh her flesh into ribbons. The sharp weapon fell upon her left arm with silmost deadily effect, cutting a vein in two and bathing the victim in brood. Still the desperate fellow slashed away at her, making numerous gashes in her breast and on her arm and side. She screamed lustily for help, but the sangulnary work was accomplished before the timid occurants of the adjoining apartments could recover sufficiently from their excitement and fright to render aid. And yet the poor victim was ready to say-according to a neighbor—that she was not sure who it was that cut her, but she thought it was a man who looked like her husband, and who was standing among others near her after the cocurrence.

ROBSINS SECAPED, ZASHY

It appears, and not an effort was made to detain him and turn him over to the police. The victim, meantime, lay in a pool of blood. As bad sink would have it, the officer who usually stands at the bridge was not there. The agent of the building occupies a room adjoini

who will prove a single instance against his countrymen, and no one has yet taken the reward.

SOLDIERS AND FOOD.

New York Frening Past.

A newspaper correspondent not long ago reported Midhat Pasha as saying that the Asiatic Turk required, to keep him in vigorous health during a campaign, no other food than one pound of dates a day, and now a morning journal says that "the Russian soldiers are mid to Him Associated Statements."

NOBLET TO ACCOMMODATE OUR SUMMEROUS Pasters throughout the city we have closely the date of the same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be received until 8 of clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on the received with the Main Odes, and will be perfectly the same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be perfectly the same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be perfectly the same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be perfectly the same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be perfectly the same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be p. m. on interchange the perfect same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be p. m. on interchange the perfect same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be p. m. on interchange the perfect same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be p. m. on interchange the perfect same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be p. m. on interchange the perfect same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be p. m. on interchange the perfect same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be p. m. on interchange the perfect same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be p. m. on interchange the perfect same price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be received in the different Dynamics and will be perfectly and the price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be perfectly and the main of the price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be perfectly and the price as classing at the Main Odes, and will be perfectly and the Main Odes, and will be perfectly and the main of

POR SALE—SLAUGHTENE PRICES— TEST ON CARK-St. 50 feet south of Seventeenth-st. reason now for S120, we will userifice as \$1,400; 50 or 100 feet on the corner West Hadison as and Bishops ours. This property must be sold. 7 G. WELCH SCO. 142 LASSIE.

POR SALE—TO CAPITALIETS—FOR SALE OR COMPANY OF CENTRAL ST. 124 LASSIE.

POR SALE—TO CAPITALIETS—FOR SALE OR COMPANY OF CENTRAL SALE OR COMPANY OF CENTRAL SALE OR COMPANY OF COMPANY OF CENTRAL SALE OR COMPANY OF CENTRAL SALE OF CEN TOR SALE—TO SUIT FUHCHASERS HOUSES IN County and city; will cake part trade; bride with me to buy if pleased with neighborhood can rente meeting of me very low; and if they decide to jurchase will apply rent toward purchase. D. W. KEAN, as

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-HOURES.

Vest Sides

TO RENT-VERY LOW-ELEGANT NEW MARI ble-froot houses Now HIS and HIT Aminand-av. Inquire at 211 adahmat-av.

TO RENT-NO. 48 NORTH SHELDON-ST., NEAR
I Union Park, 2 story and basement brick house, in
perfect order, gas dixtures and all modern improvements. A Bleasant house. Inquire on promipes.

To RENT-THE MORE CONVENIENT AND COMlette houses in the city for the price, just erected,
at corner Mource and Onlies-state puns as suprofiles,
440 per month. POTWIN & CORBY, 140 Dearborn, at

North Side.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK-10-ROOM
Intribit front. Find. 6 recome main floor; frisclass neighborhood. CHARLES N. HALE, 154 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY BOUSE and 6-room costage, one block from care; free find one states, F. N. TILLOTSON, 198 Dearbory 44.

TO BENT-ROOMS, ,alian North Side. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, \$1,50 TO \$2.50 per week; convenient to business centre. 137 Michigan-st., man Clark.

South Side.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT—PART OF RABEMENT OFFICE, SO
Washington-s. FRED L. FAKE & CO.

Miscellaneous.
TO RENT—MEAT NARKET—THE YORK VILLE
I market, slaughter-house, and tasks. Splendic
chauce for business. Rent low and half in trade. W.
MASON, Yorkville, III.

"Here we are, right where Newton files up diel-ciacle, "explained the great-cident," explained the great-cident, "explained the great-cident that's the way some of the paper as trying to understand the way some of the paper as trying to understand the way some of the paper as trying to understand the way some of the paper as trying to understand the way some of the paper as trying to understand the beautiful the paper as trying to understand the paper as the

A or rent. For particulars address 0. B. JONES, Ciluton, I...

FOR SALE-DRY-GOODS BUSINESS AT A COUNTY, 15-seat in Northern Illipois; steek about, 57,000; parties must have at least hair chair; would take clear real-estate for part; buyer cate have lesses of store, if desired. For any young man understanding dry goods, and wasting to go into business, this is a rare chance. Address T.F. Newspaper Union office, 181 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE-BARREY AND CONFECTIONERY Cheap for cash. Seg State-st.

FOR SALE-ONE OR TWO GOOD STOCKS OF hardware, centrally located in two good towns in Illipois; good trade controlly located in two good towns in Illipois; good trade and the second trade and trade a Address By H.A. HONE SOURCE CONTROLLING OF THE LONG ADDRESS OF THE

anists the Decker Brox. It STOM

State-in.

L plands stock of NEW AND SECOND-HAND

L plands and organs to rent, or retailed at wholesals

prices, at GOOLD'S, and State-in.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY AN EXPERIme affice. VIDLIN the model of the performer. I see that the same of the performer of

TOP VOLCATE SECOND PLAND BOOKSOVER. FOR SALE SENDING. STON
FRIPMINE SCALE, IN GOOD OFFICE, STON
FRIPMINE SCALE, IN GOOD OFFICE, STON
HOUSE, WASHING-A GOOD BOLLER, 40 TO SO HORSE
WANTED-A SOOD BOLLER, 40 TO SO HORSE
SOOTS.

WOLLERS SECOND PLAND BOOKSTO TOLK, ITSELED SECOND PLAND BOOKSTO TOLK, ITSELED SECOND PLAND BOOKSTO TOLK, ITSELED SECOND PLAND BOOKSTOLK, ITSELED SECOND BOOKS, ITSELED SECOND BOOKSTOLK, ITSELED SECOND BOOKS, ITSELED SECOND BOOKSTOLK, ITSELED SECOND BOOKS, ITSELED SECOND

ALL PERSONS WISHING: TO STORE THERE SOOD where they can depend upon actery and careful insuling and soutcrate charges stoned send them to 202 to 20 insulonghes, their belieful.

A BOLUTELT FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURBLES WISHINGS WISHINGS

STRAYED INTO MY TARP, AUG. IS A COW, which the owner can have in priving property and paying charges. 26 South Clinton-st. 70 First Class vachings all warrants.

WANTED HALE HELP. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED DR

WANTED-A GOOD PINISHER ON FURNIT

LASARD-A GOOD FINISHER ON FURNITURE
RASARD-A GOOD FINISHER ON FURNITURE
Shewcood School Furnisher Ca., 201 Wabash av.
LASARD-A GOOD FINISHER ON FURNITURE
Shewcood School Furnisher Ca., 201 Wabash av.
WANTED-NO RAILROAD LARORERS FOR WIR
RASO IN GIVE FURNITURE

TOR SALE A BARGAIN - ET-ACRE PARM WELL
Those dearing a farm continuous to schools, churches
markets, etc., should investigate. Address FARM,
BOX 16, Oblego.

POR SALE - 200 AGRES OF 10WA LAND AT
TO per acre, inquire as the Randolob-s.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN CITY WARDS. Jackson-st.

WANTED-MEN TO TANK AGRETTS GUIDE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF TH ST State st.

WANTED AGENTA MALE OR FEMALE. FOR Jilinois, Wisconsin, lows, and Minnesota sh are satisfied with 55 per day; new publication; splend premiums; large commission. Address C. M. Williams, Chicago Th.

WANTED-ALIVE MAN TO SELL THE UMPI measuring jar in the Exposition; also, four m to cavase the city; also, the same to work on a sew machine attachinest; also, agents to take consist vigit call at 51 McCormick Block, between 10 and 12 and WASTED - EXPERIENCED MEN TO SE Hington Mawkeye humorist O. J. GRIFFITHE CASO.

WANTED-PENALE HELP. WANTED—AT NO. 797 WEST ADAMS-ST. A good German, Sweds, or Norwestan girt for gradual to the state of the stat WANTED—A GERMAN OR NOEWEGIAN GIRL
to reneral housework is a small private family.
Wages 53 per week. Liquire at 100 Warren-sv.
WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PASTEY COOK AND
pain laundress at Atherton House, 673 Wabasa

WANTED ALL OUR OLD HANDS GAN COME.
to work again at once; we also want for more
experienced closes of concept, who will had deady work
at good prices; at casers, who will had deady work
at good prices; at casers, who will had deady work
E. H. MAYER & CO., 1819 Tan Markedon; at Miscellancess.

WASTED-A NSOATIVE NETOUCHER: LADY preferred; pro-discount purchased bloc-Address. With eating a water and purchased bloc-Address. With eating a water and photo of salt-Lock Box 180, Augusta. Wasted-Address with self-week and photo of salt-Lock Box 180, Augusta. Wasted-Address with the water and photo of salt-Lock Box 180, Augusta. Wasted-Address with the water and wat

Wassabar, I does north of Twelthe

SITUATION'S WANTER—MALE

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &s.

CITUATION WANTER—MALE

O' from the Rask, who his had over two years presented in his profession, as dorth in Law offest, or in a meanife house where a person possessing a morrisal set the isw may be required. Address F St Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOK—research has last experience in banking commission, in the jobbing tree-man arise a thorough offee pass in the jobbing tree-man arise a thorough offee pass in the jobbing tree-man arise a thorough offee pass in the jobbing tree-man arise a thorough offee pass in the jobbing tree-man arise a foreign of the profession of th

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GERMAN of the document of the first control of the co

A DVANCES MADE ON PLANSTER ATCHES
A DVANCES MADE ON PLANSTER ATCHES
A DONAK see, it LAUNDERS private ofnot, 120 feet
adoption, sizer Cart. Recent sends. Excitioned 120 feet
Cash PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVAR
Of woney to loan on watches, dismonds, and valuable
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion
Green description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion
F. G. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-ST. HAS SILCON
F. 52, 300, and 85, 000 to loan at 8 per cent. 3 err
years, on Chicago property, learn summe at 7 per cent.
MONNY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT FOR FIVE
PORD MOTTIN GRANT OF MADE AND A COR.
TORD MOTTIN GRANT OF MADE AND A COR.
MONNY TO LOAN ON CITT REAL SECATE AT
MONNY TO LOAN ON CITT REAL SECATE AT
MONNY TO LOAN ON CITT REAL SECATE AT
MOUNT TO LOAN ON CITT In current rates; funds in hands. MEAD & COR. 185 LeSalle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, JEWELEY, M. dismonds, pianes, machinery, versiones receipits, any good collaterals. 168 Washington-st., Room et.

MONEY AT S TO S PER CENT TO LOAN ON REAL millions farms. GEO. D. PEASE of Garkes.

TO LOAN-IN SUMS TO SUIT. AT a AND S PER Cent to the provided of the provided of

farms in sorthern and centres illinois. F. G. WELCH & CO., 16t Lakalite 48.

TO LOAN - 48,000 IN RAND, UPON GOOD INproved property at 8 per cons. and 2 per cent commissions; other sums at low rate. JOHN C. LONG, 73
East Washington - 8.

PER CENT - MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED
Terms is General and Nouthern Bluois. DEAN &
PAYNE, northeast corner Handolph and Desrborn-sis.

\$50,000 to loan, IN ANDON'S OF \$2,000

To LOAN, IN ANDON'S OF \$2,000

To LOAN, IN SUNS, TO SUIT AT
Sast Rangloigh-st.

\$50,000 correct rates. ENWARD a. DREYES
400. 36 Desrborn-st., hear Washington. ADVAND A DREYES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PEW CELEBRATED OYSTER AND BUSINESS PROGRESS AND CARRIAGES.

A PEW CELEBRATED OYSTER AND BUSINESS PRINCIPLE OF THE STATE OF THE STA

FOR SALE-OR HIRE-SADDLES AND BRIDLES, military, citizens, and all kinds. Government Goods Depot, 79 and 61 Randolph-R. BOARDING AND LODGING.

Soweth Mide.

1 RAST WASHING TOP-57, -KSGLISH ROUSE.

Single rooms all new, from \$5 to \$7 per week, with board; the many-one man tenders, come in the state of th

BOARD-AT A LOW PRICE IN HYDE PARK OF PARTNERS WATTER PARTNERS WASTED.

DARTNER WANTED.—TO TAKE HALV IN TEREST
in an established business within will pay a fair return for investments caseful required from \$5,000 to
85,000. Address 74. Tribune come.

DARTNER WANTED.—WITH \$500, TO TAKE ORD—
thaif interest in a novelity toy that is resurely return faith for in comment and per cent weekly return faith for in comment and per cent weekly revery aktractive. Address 7 22, Tribune colice.

DARTNER WANTED.—TO TAKE ONE-THIRD INtervest in a well-established manufacturing business
that will bear in vegatigation; cantial required alsoes
\$10,000; part in trade. Address 7 32, Tribune colice.

AID, 000 part in trade. Address Fig. Tribuse office TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE 4 GOOD NEW BRICK HOUSES, all medern improvements for exhaust representations of the property also, hotely a concern comment want meets of meets. Jones A HAYES, Room A 168 Madison of the Madison of t FOR SALE

POR SALE ARMY CLOTHING, BLANKSTS, abues, hais case, rubier month time, pictois, equipments, step, as bever ministance become product of liandoute 4.

POR SALE OF HIME BOYF OR LAWN TENTS, to picalcaters, camp medium, military, etc., as COLO, LIPPINGUTTS, 79 and 61 East Ranguighess.

POR SALE-DIA OF THE CRICAGO TRIBUTARY, etc., as COLO, CAPPINGUTTS, 75 and 61 East Ranguighess.

POR SALE-DIA OF THE CRICAGO TRIBUTARY stops of Cutoff, 1671. FEED L. FALL S CO., as Translandingues.

WANTED-BY REQUEST A CLASS OF BOT From 10 to 15 Tons 10 to 15 Tons will be formed by a walk report family school hear Colonio, 10 there may a look Agree Follows 17 Tons Address Follows Advance Follows Agree Follows Advance Follows Agree Foll

The Tribune

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ty Edition, one year.
Its of a year, per month.
Its of a year.
Its BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAIR dition, twelve pages..... y, one year..... ELY EDITION, POSTPAID.

pot twenty.

perimen copies sent tree.
o prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Postce address in full, including State and County.

cantitances may be made either by draft, express,
s-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

fly, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

fly, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago. Ill.

refers for the delivery of Titu Tatibura at Evanston.

gleweod, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room

il receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS. eVicker's Theatre. between State and Designes Meek, Maye, Price.

Hooley's Theatre.
street, between Clark and LeSalle
of the Union-Square Company.
Mesdames Hight, Heron, etc.;
Afterpoon and evening.

Cotton's Opera-House. rect, near State. Vaudeville and "Roviernoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LO COMMANDERY, NO. 1. KNIGHTS TEXT AND A COMMANDERY, NO. 1. KNIGHTS TEXT AND A COMMANDERY WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE ANALYSIS OF T

O. S. B.—Grand Lake Excursion to-morrow (Sim r) on steamer John Sherman, to Turner Park, South leago, arranged by Illinois Ledge No. 384. Box wes Clark-st. bridge 10:30 aharp, returning at 7 p. Adult tickets for round trip, including entrance is

WM. B. WARREN LODGE NO 202, A. F. and A. Hegular Communication this (Saturday) evening, S c'clock sharp, at hall, 72 to 78 Mouroe street, sinces and work. Visitors always welcome. By der of the W. M. J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.

CHICAGO WARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork closed steady at \$12.10@ 12.124 per bri for September and \$12.17% for October. Lard closed 7%c per 100 its higher, at \$8.20 for September and \$8.25 for October. Meats were steady, at 4%c for loose shoulders and 6%c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active and easy, at 36 for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at \$1.00 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Whest closed 1%@2%c higher, at \$1.07% for August and 96%c for September. Corn closed %c lower, at 41%c for August and 41%c for September. Oats closed steady at 23%c cash and 2%c for October. Rye closed firm at 52%c. Barley closed strong at 72%-673e for September. Hogs were moderately active and closed weak at 10c decline, at \$4.50@5.30. Cartile were more active and firmer, fair to best grades averaging 10@13%c higher. Sales at \$2.00@6.25. Bheep were dull and nominal. One hundred dellars in gold would buy \$104.13% in greenbacks at the close. CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

enbacks at the New York Stock Ex rday closed at 96.

es his patient out of danger, and the belief that he will speedily re-

trated article on the approaching oppositions of Mars and Saturn, showing the positions of those planets among the stars of Aquarius, and giving information in regard to the use that astronomers will make of the double phenomenon.

In the suit brought against Mr. WILLIAM McKex by the Government for damages accruing from his complicity with the St. Louis Whisky Ring, the defendant has filed a demurrer to the first 454 counts of the bill, claiming that the offense is barred by the statute of limitations. To the other 1,198 counts he answers that, having been once tried, convicted, sen-tenced, and pardoned for the crime therein alleged, such experience is a perfect defense to the action.

There is considerable improvement in the Constantinople atrocity mill, which has now been screwed down to details, and which comes to the front once more with some tercomes to the front once more with some ter-rible stories of outrage and massacre by the Russians in Bulgaria. Nothing appears to have been omitted by the ferocious Musco-vites, who are represented as slaughtering men, women, and children ruthlessly, and adding most fearful horrors to the death of the women. The story is told with great attention to circumstance and particular, and makes another pleasant chapter of the cheer-ful fiction with which the Turks have em-

It is estimated by authorities at Spring-field that the cost to the State arising from the late riots will approximate \$200,000. Claims are constantly pouring in, and \$1,000 have been paid out of the Governor's contingent fund to liquidate the more pressing. Bills for the pay of the troops must stand over until July, as under the Militia set the tax provided for, if collected at all, will not be available until then. A question has been raised whether—as no military aphas been raised whether—as no military ap-propriation whatever appears in the general levy act specifying the amount and pur-poses for which the levy is made—there can

mittee that he was pleased to ob-State Committee that he was pleased to observe that the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated him recognized the legality of the election of President Harzs. And now we have an out-and-out Democratic Convention in Sagadahoc County inserting if its platform as one of its cardinal principles a resolution fully and freely indoming the Republican President. Surely the political milleunium is at hand.

Workingmen with grievances will do well to examine the example set by the miners employed by the Illinois Coal and Iron Company at LaSalle. The Company is in the hands of a Receiver appointed by the United States Circuit Court, and the men, having satisfied themselves that they had been wronged by the Receiver, come into court, and, after setting forth their pies, rely upon the laws for such relief as they may be entitled. That this is the most sensible titled to. That this is the most sensible action yet taken by disappointed workingmen, there can be no quibble, and this patient submission to the laws will operate far more toward securing them sympathy than all the strikes they could originate.

The National Board of Trade yesterday devoted a large portion of its closing session to a debate of the silver question. After throwing an innocuous sop popular opinion by calling for an improb-able international congress to fix the relative values of gold and silver, the Board gave vent to its real feelings, and flatly decided that silver is useful in its way,—for ten cent pieces, wedding presents, gifts from tors to architects, etc.,—but that any attempt to again convert it into a stand-ard of value conjointly with gold would meet their unqualified hostility. This disappointing action can have no other tendency than to rekindle the smoldering fires of infla-tion and repudiation which have been fanned by Democratic demagogues and partially smothered by men of clearer vision only after the most untiring combat. The Board will ask, through its Executive Council for a revival of fast mails, and distribution of facilities based rather upon territory than population. The closing de-liberations of the body were weakened by the withdrawal of many delegates, notably those from Chicago, the vicissitudes of whose interests in a fluctuating market precluded protracted sojourn away from home ssion was given Mr. HAYES, of De troit, to print a speech in the records, for the hearing of which the Board could not find time, and it is reproduced in the not and time, and it is reproduced in the dispatches this morning. The Senate of rich men dispersed with an unsurpassed atmosphere of harmony prevailing, the action in regard to Canadian reciprocity having contributed largely to the production of good-feeling and satisfaction.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BANK-NOTES AND LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

It is no objection to this to say that the Govern-ment must not go into the banking business. Issu-ing currency is no part of legitimate banking busiing currency is no part of legitimate banking business. Issuing currency is the prerogative of the sovereign power, and no bank citiber State or National, ever issued a dollar without the power to do so being conferred upon it by a charter from the sovereign. This sovereign then had the power, or it could not confer it upon another. A sovereign cannot confer powers that he does not himself possess. The conferring of the power upon a bank to issue currency is a special privilege. I insist that the Government, should exercise this power for the benefit of the whole people, in the mode above stated, and not others it upon particular corporations, called banks, to be used by the incorporators as a means of speculating out of the people by tors as a means of speculating out of the people by loaning it upon usury.—Letter of J. Buchanan to Chicago Tribune.

what he is writing about. The assertion that "a sovereign cannot confer powers upon others which he does not possess himself." does not need be argued with reference to this

case, because the point does not arise. Issuing "currency" in the nature of non-legal-tender paper, promising to pay "money" on demand, is just as legitimate for an individual or bank as for the Government. A State may grant a charter to a company of persons to issue their notes to those who voluntarily agree to take them, or Congress may grant such charter, or Congress may issue such notes, or individuals may issue their notes if anybody will take them. But all this is widely different from issuing irredeemable notes in time of peace, and compelling people, nolens colens, to receive them in payment of debts due them from other persons,—that is a horse of altogether another breed and color.

The power to charter corporations is one that has been liberally exercised by all the State Governments, and by the General Government, and this power has extended to the incorporation of banks. More than half the incorporation of banks. More than half a century ago Congress chartered the National Bank, with power to establish branches in all the States. Congress in like manner issued Treasury-notes (not legal-tenders) at a very early period, and continued to do so at intervals down to 1862. Congress also enacted a general Banking law, under which are established the National Banks. All these banks, as well those created by State law as those created by laws of Congress, were au-thorized to issue bank-notes, under certain

It was not until February, 1862, however, that Congress exercised the power to make its own notes—promises to pay "dollars"— legal-tender in the payment of debts between individuals. That was the first time that exlary act specifying the amount and purposes for which the levy is made—there can be any collection of the tax.

The Depty Mayor of Evreux, France, conceived a brilliant idea during the resemt visit of President MacManos to that places. On the survival of the great Marshall his of inferies Honor, with a great flourish of his orasiorical trumplets, dilated may be any of the department of the beauties of a Republican form of government, expressing the shope that the shadow of the agis might never be less, with much other fine sentiment which he falt certain the President could not fail to appreciate. MacManor returned to Paris, and the Deputy Mayor is now returned to Paris, and the Deputy Mayor is now reminating upon the uncertainties which do hedge about all things political.

Maine Conventions, with an eye to their fluste mott, "I lead," are surprising the country frequently of late by the peculiar turn they are giving their resolutions. These is a paye money made a legal-tender, which payed would not fail to appreciate. MacManor return they are giving their resolutions. These is the sountry frequently of late by the peculiar turn they are giving their resolutions. These son have were tended to actach the resolutions. These son have were tended to accept. We do not know that the people have sought the opportunity to infuse a little of the true public sentiment into their platforms. Only a few days ago. traordinary power was ever exercised by Congress. Previous to that time what is

on private contracts; and yet the check, unless a frand, is drawn against an actual de-posit of money, and the bank-note is in like

this paper promising to pay (but never pay-ing) dollars as actual, "lawful" money. The sue of national notes, made legal-tenders in payment of private debts, stands, therefore, wholly and distinct from all bank-notes, or other forms and descriptions of substitutes for money. This one when presented is payment, absolute and final; the acceptance of the other is optional.

The power of Congress to issue notes have ng this character as "lawful money," in addition to the ordinary character of promises to pay, has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1869 the Supreme Court beld, in HEPBURN and GRIS-WOLD, by a vote of 5 to 3, that no such power xisted. In that case the Court said :

We are obliged to conclude that an act making mere promises to pay dollars a legal-tender in payment of debts previously contracted is not a means appropriate, plainly adapted, really calculated to carry into effect any express power vested in Congress; that such an act is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and that it is prohibited by the Constitution.

subsequently the Court was changed by the appointment of Judge Strong in place of Judge Gares, and the appointment of ndge Branter as an additional Judge, and the previous decision was reversed by a vote of 5 to 4. Judges Miller and Bradley were two of the five Judges composing the majority of the Court in the last case. In the case of HEPBURN, Judge MILLER said : The legal-tender clauses of the statutes under consideration were placed emphatically, by those who enacted them, upon their necessity to the further borrowing of money and maintaining the army and navy.

Judge BRADLEY, the new Judge, whose vote decided the case, used this language : The power to make Treasury-notes a legalwhile a mere incidental one to that of issuing the while a mere incidental one to that or issuing the notes themselves, and to one of the forms of bor-rowing money, is nevertheless a power not to be resorted to except on extraordinary and pressing occasions, such as war, or other public exigencies of great gravity and importance, and should be no longer exerted than all the circumstances of the case demand.

The other Judges who affirmed the contitutionality of the law placed great stress on the condition of the country at the time, the necessity for money to carry on the Government, and held that, the necessity existing, Congress was the judge of the neans necessary to meet it.

We concede that the Court decided only

the question before them, which whether greenbacks issued under the act of 1862 and subsequent acts could be made a egal-tender for pre-existing debts; but the nds on which those affirming that power placed their opinion leave no doubt that the Court would be nearly unanimous, if not fully so, in denying that in time of peace, in the absence of "war or other public exigencies of great gravity and importance, no such power could constitutionally be ex-That no such decision has been This paragraph expresses the opinion of a large number of persons who favor the unlimited issue by the Government of legal-tender notes. It is utterly fallacious in all is presented bringing that issue before

> PENDLETON AND EWING ON RESUMP-It is very evident that the Democratic party has already determined to conduct its campaign upon a basis of misrepresentation and false statement of issues, both in its State platferms and stump-speeches. We have already commented upon the insincerity and transparent sophistries of the Pennsylvania Democratic platform, and now come Messrs. PENDLETON and Ewing, as the leaders of the Democratic party in Ohio, and boldly and unblushingly misstate the position of their opponents in the opening speeches of the campaign in that State, made the very day after the adoption of the Pennsylvania platform, which gives the lie direct to their tterances. Mr. PENDLETON says in his speech, and Mr. Ewing re-echoed the sentiment, that the Resumption law is exclusive-ly a Republican measure, and that, "on the other hand, the Democratic party is clearly and fully committed against the law." Both speakers put this issue sharply, and maintain that all who are in favor of repealing the Resumption act are Democrats, and all who are in favor of enforcing it are Repub icans. This is a bold, blank statement and should rest upon evidence as emphatic as the declaration itself. Where do they find that evidence? By what authority do they declare that the Democratic party is clearly committed against the law? The ourt of last appeal in deciding this question is the National Democratic platform. That platform boidly insists upon resumption, and denounces Republicans for not bringing it about. The only fear of the National Democratic party, in convention assembled, was that the act of resumption would not bring it about; the only fear of Mesers. PENDLETO and Ewing is, that it will. The Democrati party, not of Ohio, but of the United States, dopted in its platform the following meas

te that cast 666,158 votes for Traless a frand, is drawn against an actual deposit of money, and the bank-note is in like manner a representative of money or security on deposit for its redemption, while the greenback is a naked promise, without a dollar on hand to redeem it.

The difference between a greenback and bank-notes, and all other form of substitutes or representatives of money, is, that it is a forced note or legal-tender in the payment of contracts between individuals. Congress never by any charter authorized the issue of specie-payment? Bo far from that, it makes sontracts between individuals. Congress the position of these 365,000 Democrates on inever by any charter authorized the issue of specie-payment? So far from that, it makes no issue on never authorized the issue of any form of money." What it authorized was the issue of paper promising to pay money, leaving the position of these 365,000 Democrates the position of the payment? So far from that, it makes no issue on the currency question at all, but maintains a blank silence. The only two specific resolutions on finance which insisted upon the position of these 365,000 Democrates the position of these 365,000 Democrates the position of the position of the payment? So far from that, it makes no issue of the position of the payment? So far from the position of the payment? "money." What it authorized was the house of paper promising to pay money, leaving every citizen free to accept such bank-note or reject it in the payment of debts, at his pleasure. The greenback is vastly more than that. Every man is compelled to accept this paper promising to pay (but never payprobably not ten men in the Convention nembered, and which, whether they did or not, insisted upon specie-payment, which wipes out the greenback. The Maine Democrats the other day adopted a platform. Do they find their authority in this aration? It does not contain one line in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, or the remonetization of silver, or of any measure favored by Messrs. Pendleton and Ewino, nor does it make any declaration of any sort as to a financial policy.

There is nothing in the latest utterances of the New York Democracy or the Democracy of any State east of the Alleghenies that

gives them warrant for their utterances. The real truth is that there is not one among all the leaders in the Northern Demo cratic States, not one among the Democra who go to conventions and run them, make platforms, and represent the sentiment of that party, who subscribes to the enunciated by Messrs. PENDLEron and Ewron. The real truth that this question is sectional geographical, not partisan, and, in seeking to make it appear that it is distinctively a Republican party measure, these men are guilty f malicious misrepresentation. They know that the vast majority of Republicans be-tween the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains are opposed to the law as impractical and unsafe; that they regard it as mischievous now and fraught with still more mischief in the future, as affecting the material interests of the country. They know that the prevailing sentiment of the West, Republican as well as Democratic, is one way, and of the East another, and to seek to misrepresent it will not add strength to the Den cratic party in Ohio, or increase the reputation of Messrs. PENDLETON and Ewing as andid men.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The resolutions of the National Board o Trade on the subject of Canadian reciprocity recommend the appointment of Commissions on both sides to devise some scheme of adjustment. Perhaps it would have been in-expedient for this Board to bring forward a complete plan of reciprocity; but we cer-tainly had reason to look for a broader view of the subject than that contained in the re port of the Committee. The states that " a Zollverein would be wholly incon sistent with the existing relations between Canada and Great Britain," and would " no at present be satisfactory to our Canadian neighbors," are surprising, and indicate a want of information on the part of the Committee that was not to have been expected. The fundamental proposition in the dis-cussion of Canadian reciprocity is this: No reciprocity can exist without the admission of American manufactures, or some of them, into the Dominion of Canada free of duty. Any treaty which shall not contain this essential provision will not be a reciprocity treaty, but a discriminative treaty by which the United States will gain nothing and lose much. Any other proposition com-ing from Canada will be an invitation to the game of "Heads-I-win, tails-you-lose," of which the United States have had ample experience in the past. The old treaty pro vided only for the interchange of raw ma-terials and agricultural products. The effect of it was to cause some sales of inferior grade of American grain in Canada, while the best grades of Canadian wheat and barley were introduced into the United States Canadian lumber was also brought into the United States in considerable quantities. The operation of the treaty proba-bly did not injure the United States in any marked degree, but neither did it benefit them; on the other hand, it conferred an enormous benefit on Canada, which manufactures little and grows much, and did not demand any corresponding concession from that country. The United States were required to give something for nothing. Now his may be a fine state of affairs in sentiment, but it is not in business. The science of government is not sentimental. It does not contemplate the exercise of acts of benevolence as between great nations; and any interpretation of it which produces such results is false in theory and pernicious

The Zollverein, which the National Board throw out of the discussion as impracticable, must be the feature of every equitable scheme of reciprocity. There are many reasons why a Zollverein should be established, and none why it should not be. The frontier stretch ing between Canada and the United States is some 6,000 miles in length, and the protection of such a frontier, which for a great part of the distance is merely an imaginary line, is practically impossible. Secretary Banrow, in one of his reports, the following language in this con-nection: "The difficulties attending a proper surveillance of our northern frontier are, under existing circumstances, very great, if not in some respects insurmounta-ble." These difficulties would be at once removed by the establishment of free trade as between Canada and the United States, and there is no other way of removing them. Moreover, the extinction of smuggling would not be the only, or the chiefest, benefit of a Zollverem. It would bring the United States and Canada into the close commercial rela-tions which they are fitted by circumstances to enjoy; remove the perpetual causes of border misunderstandings and disputes; pro-mote harmony as between the Anglo-Saxon races of the American Continent, and inure equally to the prosperity of both parties con-cerned.

cerned.

The plan of an American Zollvesein can be aketched in advance with precision. There is the history of the German revenue union to guide us. It began in 1818 under the leadership of Prussia. The limits of its operation at first embraced only three States, and a population of 19,000,000. By 1865 it had drawn in eleven more States, making the total population under it 26,000,000. This total population under it 36,000,000. Ulti-mately it paved the way to German unity, and brought under a common Revenue law the magnificent German Empire as we see it to-day. The main points in an American

nthority? The Democracy of Pennsylva- Zollversin would be: (1) Absolute free trade between Canada and the United States; (3) the assumilation of internal revenue taxes to a common standard; (3) the revision of the tariffs of both countries in such a way as to make them uniform; (4) the distribution of the revenue from customs bea way as to make them uniform; (4) the dis-tribution of the revenue from customs be-tween the two countries pro rata according to population. For instance, Canada with her 4,000,000 of population might take one-tenth or one-eleventh, or some more exact proportion, of the total receipts, and the United States the remainder.

United States the remainder.

The plan roughly sketched above will give rise, we are well aware, to derisive and shallow comment from persons who have not studied, or have only partially studied, the subject. It will be said that Great Britain would not voluntarily consent to abdi cate her position of equality with "the most favored nation." This objection would be removed, however, if the States would agree to revise the present tariff in an intelligent and liberal spirit. There is a disposition to do this in any event, since the business prostration has demon-strated the inefficacy of prohibitory duties; and the consideration of genuine reciprocity with Canada would make the revision a comparatively easy matter. Canada, on her part, might be required to raise her duties slightly. Suppose the average Canadian tariff on Brit-ish products to be 20 per cent, and the aver-age United States tariff to be 45 per cent, a compromise on the basis of 33 per cen would be a gain to both countries and to Great Britain. England could well afford to have higher imposts placed on her articles sent into Canada, for the privilege of selling more manufactured articles in the United

Reciprocity thus arranged would be get nine and mutually advantageous. It would secure to the United States forever the benefits of the Canadian canal system, which romises eventually to open the lake port o vessels of every flag and nation. It would remove forever from the courts of interna tional arbitration the fisheries question, the boundaries question, and all the other questions which our present anomalous relations are likely to produce. It would make the abor market in America more elastic an firm, increasing both supply and demand and furnishing additional elements of sta bility. There could never be a better opportunity than the present times afford for bringing the laborers of both countries into direct competi-They are now on a con footing; and, as one of the members in the Board admitted, our manufacturers have no favors to ask from Canada in this respect. He might have added that we have no favors to ask from Canada in any respect. We are not clamoring for reciprocity; it is they. We do not want to annex the Canadas, or to affect in any way their political institutions which are of later origin and more flexible than our own. But, if reciprocity does come it must come eventually in some such way as we have indicated. The people of the United States would be foolish to accept any-

One of the newspapers which conten that Congress may issue an unlimited quan-tity of forced notes in time of peace, and make them a legal-tender for the payment of private debts, and is not bound to pay any regard to the \$400,000,000 limit pledge, sup ports its opinions with such assumptions a

this:

The Constitution permits Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to pay the debta and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; to make all laws which may be necessary for carrying into implication the United States is endowed with the right to emit bills of credit, make something else than gold or silver a tender in payment of debts, as well as to coin money. The power to dail three plainly rests somewhere. There must be positive an absolute sovereignty vested in some In politics an absolute sovereignty vested in some body to perform these acts, when the generi welfare seems to require it. The power to mak something except gold and silver a tender in pay something except gold and silver a tender in pay-ment of debts is expressly prohibited to the States. It must, therefore, rest in Congress or in the "people." The only way the people can use it is through their representatives in Congress or in the State Legislatures; they are barred from act-ing through the latter by the Constitution, and shut up to Congress as the source through which this sovereignty can be made effective. The power to do this extraordinary thing

is vested in the "people," and they have never yet conferred it upon any agents. They have not inserted the power in the Constitution, and Congress is limited by the provisions of the Constitution. State Governments may do whatever is not forbidden by the Constitution, while the Nationa Government can only do what is authorize by that instrument. The claim that Con gress may exercise such a tremendous power as issuing forced notes in limitless quanti ties in time of peace by authority of "implication," is a monstrous presumption, and is based on nothing except unrefle foolishness. The powers of Congress are derived by direct grant from the Constitu tion, and not otherwise. Congress does not derive its power to coin money from the clause which prohibits the States from doing so. It does not follow that Congress may do everything which the States are prohi tied from doing. Congress is expressly au-thorized to coin money and borrow money, while the States are expressly prohibited from coining money or issuing legal-tender paper to pass as money. States are prohibited from granting "any title of nobility"; doe it follow that the "absolute sovereignty" t do this must rest in Congress, because de nied to the States? The power to issue legal-tenders was claimed under the power to borrow money, the exigencies of war re-quiring this extreme measure of forced loans. If persons will remember that the greenbacks are made money to the extent of compelling individuals to accept them in payment of private debts, they will understand the wide difference in the power exercised in that case and in that allowing individuals to issue bank-potes which are not legal money, and which no man is obliged to take in payment of debts between individuals. If they will remember that greenbacks, though made "lawful" money, are not "dollars," but promises to pay dollars, which promise there is no way to enforce, they will understand why the exercise of such an extraordinary power should be confined to time of war and great national peril. At such times the Government can seize men oans. If persons will remember that the fined to time of war and great national peril.
At such times the Government can seize men
by draft and force them before the cannon's
mouth to be killed or maimed. It can
seize the horses, food, clothing, wagons,
implements, everything of the people.
It can do anything to defeat the
enemy and save the national life. It can enemy and save the national life. It can even then issue "promises to pay" and vio-late the promise; it can compal people to accept such broken promises not only in payment of property sold to the Govern-ment, but in payment of debts between individuals, in order to make such notes

circulate as currency. But this last is an extreme stretch of arbitrary power for which there is no authority in the Constitution, except as Congress is a "law unto itself" in time of extreme national peril. Issuing promises to pay that are not to be paid is such a power as dare only be used in ex-traordinary emergencies. Admit that Con-gress may exercise such power in time of peace, and it can ruin millions and annihilate the value of the currency by the simple process of watering it, and to do which there would be irresistible temptations. No demand of the Communists is fraught with so much mischief or danger as the assertion that Congress has the constitutional power to emit in time of peace as many legal-tender irredcemable broken promises to pay as it pleases.

The self-styled workingmen are produci an extensive literature of platforms. Another one was added to the list on Thursday night by the fuglemen of a small crowd on Market street. The eighth plank reads: Abolition of duties on the necessaries of life, the burden of which is borne by the poorer classes." It would puzzle the authors of this resolution to enumerate the articles that should go on the free list, and where the line should be drawn. There are so few of the "necessaries of life" exclusively consumed by the "poorer classes," that it would be exceedingly difficult to separate them from the commodities consumed by other classes. What shall we except? Will it be broadcloth for men and silks for women? Are these articles of so-called luxury worn only by the richer classes? Let Mr. Henry F. Sheridan and John McGilvray, who run the meeting and wrote the resolutions, take a look at the audiences to-morrow that come out of the churches attended by servant-girls and laboring men and compare their attire with the dresses of the people that nost of them work for, and see if the former are no dressed as fashionably and well as the latter. Looked at in their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, it is rather difficult to tell which is the poorer and which the richer class; which the mistress and which the maid; which the master and which the man. ly all the women of both classes have silk dresses and stylish bonnets; and the men broadcloth coats, "stove-pipe" silk hats; and the shoes of the ladies and boots of the gents are all high-heeled and fine leather, well shined up. Why should not the duties be reduced on silks and broadcloth as well as on calicoes and jeans, seeing that the wages classes patronize the former as universally as do the employing classes? Another plank reads: "That evidence of indebtedness, national as well as personal, be taxed." The national bonds that have been sold contain the stipulation made with th purchasers that they are not to be taxed. Do Messrs, Sheridan and McGilvray want that part of the contract violated and repudiated? Do they desire the Government to levy a tax on its own indebtedness, and that, too, in the face of the agreen to do so? As to the right of municipalities to tax Federal bonds, the Su-preme Court has decided that it cannot be done. The Court says that, if States and municipalities were permitted to tax the ob-ligations of the General Government, it would be in their power to destroy its credit and so disable it that it could l no money in time of war or peace. The Government has recently sold seventy millions of bonds at par for gold at four per cent.

If those bonds had been liable to Federal, State, and municipal taxes, they would not have sold at par for less than 8 or 9 per cent. The people are saved about half the interest on those bonds by virtue of their

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Ang. 23.—Will you please inform me if I state the effect of the intrations of "supply and demand" properly in the following statement: If the supply of labor is in excess of the demand one-fifth, and by such excess bearing the price of it down to \$2 per day, would not a reduction of two hours, or one-fifth, in the duration of labor, necessitate the employment of the other one-fifth of labor to supply the same volume of demand, leaving the pay at the same figure for eight hours as it had been at ten hours?

A. D. P.

Our correspondent must see, if he studies

not being taxable. On the sound principle

that "a dollar saved is worth more to a man than a dollar gained," it is more profitable to the people to save in the rate of interest on

This subject has been fully discussed and set-

tled years ago, and it is too late to bring it up

now. However, most of the planks of this last

platform we can subscribe to; it is infinitely

more moderate and common sense than any

of the wild and revolutionary utterances of

the Communistic loafers and dead-beats who

have fired off their incendiary and destruc

tive programmes of late.

Our correspondent must see, if he studies his question a little, that all the men working eight hours each can only produce the same quantity of goods and wares as four-fifths of the men laboring ten hours per day. No more money case be divided among the workmen in the one case than in the other. A package of goods manufactured by five men working eight goods manufactured by five men working eight hours per day will not sell for any more than a like package made by four men working for ten hours. The aggregate production being the same with eighty men working ten hours a day or one hundred men working eight hours, the employer cannot afford to pay for the work done a larger gross sum in the one case than the other. If he can afford to pay each of the eighty men \$3 per day, he can only pay \$1.60 to each of the one hundred eight-hour men, as he has no more goods produced to sell in one case than in the other, and consequently can only pay the same amount of money for each hour's work per-formed. Our correspondent will observe by the terms of his proposition that the aggregate number of hours of work performed will be the same in each case, therefore the pay per hour must be the same. If that be 20 cents an hour. the eight-hour man will corn \$1,60 per day, and the ten-hour man \$2 per day. If a man works the eight-hour man will earn \$1.60 per day, and the ten-hour man \$2 per day. If a man works half a day, he only earns half a day's wages, and an employer can only afford to pay him half as much as if he worked a full day. By no refinement of sophistry can men get something for nothing honestly; nor can an employer pay laborers for two hours after they have ceased production, put on their coats, and gone home, for he has no fund to pay it out of. If eight hours could be made the limit of a day's work all over the world, as well as in all parts of the United States, supply and demand would regulate the rates of wages on that scale of labor. But for this country alone to adopt an eight-hour rule would simply result in our being undersold by all foreign competitors, and driven out of the market where our surplus productions were offered for saie. The manufacturers of no city can carry on business on the eight-hour scale, paying ten hours' wages therefor, and compete with other cities where men work ten hours; and for any single manufacturer to do it would be to rush into bankruptcy in a very short time. in a very short time.

PENDLETON started off his Columbus 'speech as follows:

Harper's Wesklysays: ''It is computed that there are 3,000,000 of people in the country idle who would gladly work. Those who three or four years ago received \$2 and \$3 a day now eagerly accept 50 cents.''

cents."

The truth is bad enough without the embellishment of such monstrous falseboods. The general rate of wages paid to mechanics before the panic was not far from \$3 a day, taking one trade with specific or the paid of the particular state.

now 50 cents a day! PERDIFFOR said so in his partisan speech, but he lied by about 400 per cent. The assertion that there are 3,000,000 of idle workers is equally false, and we do not believe that Harper's Weekly said any such thing. There are not twice three millions of poth agrees able to work in all the cities and towns in the United States. Is at true that half the urban working populations can find nothing to do? No, it is as wide of the truth as the other statement.

PENDLETON's speech, which was intensely partisan, denounced the Republican party for not having devised relief measures since the panic. The Democrats came into power in the House of Representatives the year after the panic, and continued in control of the popular branch until the 4th of last March. What relief measures did Mr. PENDLETON's party de vise and pass on tariff, revenue-reform, curren cy, silver, or anything? Echo answers-

The Georgia pestilence, sometimes known as Bon Toomss, has broken out afresh, as follows: They (the colored people) are to be governed as every race of panpers are governed—by those who own the property and give them bread; and just the same as the red man is governed. No inferior man, no man without civilization, has a chance in this race, and I want to save this people from their worst fortunes in the contest. As his friends tried to control him by force and oy fraud, we will control him by fraud and force to prevent him from bringing ruin to us.

There isn't a colored man in the South who isn't a better man than Bon Tooms.

isn't a better man than Bos Toomss.

After all its struggles, there is a chance that New York will fall behind Brooklyn in the establishment of rapid transit. The objections to facilities in transportation have been raised by property-owners at the upper end of the island, who have steadily opposed all schemes lest they result in depreciation of property. Brooklyn, on the contrary, has always been ready, and, with her new plans, she bids fair to precipitate the west diseaser. New York that, here York the very disaster to New York that New

Lest some mistake the man, we would say that it is J. H. WILLIAMS, Democratic non for Governor of Maine, who urges respect for law and constituted authorities, and not Blud-JREMES WILLIAMS, the rioter's friend, in In-

Not a single Democratic paper has taken up the mistakes in Biblical quotation of which President HAYES was guilty at a New Hamp-shire camp-meeting. Probably they did not de-

If Gen. SHERMAN pronounces Gibbon's bat-tle a pronounced success, after that General had lost twenty-five or thirty men, what will be say of the victory of Howard, who only

President HATES is going slow in this Strring BULL business, for if he takes him back from Canada, down comes England with an offer to xtradite the potato-bug.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Mrs. Phoebe Hanaford says the time is coming when Christians can be told by the size of their heads. What will the size be? Mary Anderson, the actress of Louisville, is to make her debut at the Boston Theatre Oct. This will be her first appearance ern city.

The Trustees of the University of North Carolina have elected Prof. F. W. Stmonds, of Cornell University, Professor of Natural History in the former ins

Descon" Gray, a well known oddity in Northern Ohio politics, died in Washington a few days ago. He was a brother of J. W. Gray, the der of the Pigin-Dealer Mr. Donn Piatt is not renowned either as

a moralist or an economist; and when he says "the accumulation of property is a mean instinct" we fear that he meditates bankruptcy. Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell are

going out to Colorado to work up the woman-suffrage cause. They say the expenses will be unusually heavy, and ask the faithful to contribute. What will the harvest be? Patti must come to America. She has just finished a season in London; Paris is closed to het
by reason of the divorce proceedings; the prospects
in St. Petersburg, owing to the war, are discouraging; and America is the only field open. As the
New York Tribuse remarks, she will owne sorely
against her will, but it is not probable she will sing

President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, believes that "the bayonet and the bullet, grape-shot and canister," are the remedies for labor disturbances. The New York own remarks upon this that, if all the members of the Rev. Mr. Bartlett's profession had done their duty during the last 100 years, there might not have been any occasion for using ball cartridges last month.

Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Bart., who died Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Bart., who died in London on the 20th of July, twelve days after his wife, was remarkable as beconging to the most liberally-baroneted family in Great Britain. They all came from a Yorkshireman, Anthony Abdy, who settled in London at the end of the sixteenth century, and became an Alderman and made a fortune. Each of his three sons was made a Baronet.

The Hartford dead-heads were taken in a few days ago. Tickets had been distributed for the South Carolina Jubilee Singers, with the stipulation that no gentleman bearing a free ticket should be admitted unless accompanied by a lady. The dead-heads found, when they reached the hall, that their tickets were good only for the upper gallery; and, as they had ladies with them, they were obliged to buy tickets to the main hall.

The New York Post has a bitter editorial on the subject of instruction in English Literature.

The New York Post has a bitter editorial on the subject of instruction in English Literature at Yale College. The writer maintains that, while progress in every other direction has been marked, the Department of English Literature has larged Prof. Northrop, who is in charge of the Chair, has become the Collector of Customs at the Port of New Haven; and there is a widespread feeling that he ought to comfine his attentions explained. he ought to confine his attentions exclusions one of his offices or to the other.

one of his offices or to the other.

Mr. Herbert Spenoer, in his last paper on "Sociology," takes substantially the same position as Mrs. Woodhull with regard to the marital relation. He points out that the umon by law was considered essential during the revolution of monogamy, whereas recent progress has all been in the direction of elevating the union formed by affection. He believes that "there will come a time when the union by affection will be held of primary moment, and the union by law as of secondary moment; whence reprobation of marital relations in which the union by affection has been dissolved."

The Pression Assence was the All All Secondary moments and secondary moments are secondary moments.

The Russian Agency quotes the following communication to the Golos, dated Sebastopol:
"Mr. Harford, formerly Consul in the Crimes, has urgently requested Capt. Baranoff, the commander of the Vesta, to be allowed to serve as a mander of the Vesta, to be allowed to serve as a volunteer on board that ship, in order that people in England may see and know the place for a true Englishman in a struggle for the rights of oppressed humanity and for liberty. Capt. Baranoff referred him to his superior. Admiral Arkss replied by teiegraph that, considering the boble motives of his request, he would authorize Mr. Harford to serve as a volunteer in the heroic ranks of the Vesta."

M. T. W.

Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, in his "Charlotte Bronte Amonograph," asserts positively that the name of Bronte was originally Prunty. He says there is no doubt upon one point, that "the incumbent of Haworth in early life bore the name of Prunty, and it was not until very shortly before he left Ireland for England that he changed it at the request of his patron. Mr. Tighe, for the more euphonions appellation of Bronte." This assertion is fintly denied by a member of the Bronte family in a letter to the Herald. The writer also has something to say about the severity with which Patrick Bronte has been dealt with by the biographers of his daughter.

Mayne Reid is said to be a remarkably clever man, but deficient in balance. When he

Mayne Reid is said to be a remarkably clever man, but deficient in balance. When he served in the Mexican war he was a great dandy and wore more braid on his cost than any other man in the army, loved the ladies, and got on devilish aprees once a month. At Pueblos he ran through the heart a drunken soldier who tried to strike him with his manacled hands. He was wounded at Chapultenec, where he led the supporting company, but as he charged against orders Scott did not mention him for promotion. "All right," was Held's reply; "I think the man who gets in his licks first is the best man. It is only a difference of opinion between two great men."

THE DEA n by both in the

Russian A Fighting

The Turks ment Af

Turkish Arti Slaught Russian Re rive, a

The Recen

Telegraphic-l

Repeated Ch sians al Bravery and

the Cas Another Horr

A General Levy

ESK (By Cable to LONDON OFFICE No. 6 PALGRAVE 4 a. m.—Telegram camp of Mahame Djuma, show t had to encount Corps by 1 day, have made valley watered by flict by moo sharp, recalls th

Suvarov, alike a

Kosciusko's Poles

THE SC

a few miles from where the river, ward, emerges it stands on the Popskoi lies al a southwesterly on which were establish Bazar through Pe several miles, ar Corps at one til

Bustchuk. pegan on the low the right shoulds sians were com upon a slope, pied being unt held by them w whilst that occur was cultivated gr operations by o the brushwood ing two batter evening opened

> hours the Russ At 80'clock the l rush, firing rapi to cross the va in open order to point of the bay diately turned a on reaching the attack. It was the operations PRESENTLY and some sever place, the Ru back. Salih men well in he not follow the

may be judged w

expose themsel the night. LONDON, Augfore Eakt-Djums
flicting. The m
to have been ve
was stubbornly
says the Russian
14,000. Accordi
count the Turk
force on Aug. 2
battalions from
SUBSEQU
Skirmishing of
The next day, t
attacks in tho s
thrice brilliant
attack is expect
A dispatch da
reports that ate

reports that side for the last thir ish advanced po attacking in for Popkol. The T THE P [Special by C

No. 6 PALORA a. m.-The the campaign increasingly p duct of the T

ETON seid so in hi lied by about 400 per that there are 8,000,000 ally false, and we do not skly said any such to work in all the No, it is as wide of the

ne into power in the endleron's party de

ce, sometimes known as en out afresh, as follows; ple] are to be governed as a governed—by those who twe them bread; and just is governed. No inferior villization, has a chance in save this people from their are this people from their and by fraud, we will conorce to prevent him from

of property. Brooklyn,
always been ready, and,
bids fair to precipitate
W York that New York

the man, we would say as, Democratic nominee , who urges respect for athorities, and not Bluee rioter's friend, in In

ratic paper has taken up cal quotation of which guilty at a New Hamp-robably they did not de-

onounces Green's bates, after that General had ty men, what will he say (ARD, who only lost his

coing slow in this Sitting takes him back from orgland with an offer to

ONAL.

be Hanaford says the e actress of Louisville, t the Boston Theatre Oct. rst appearance in an East-

o University of North rof. F. W. Simonds, of lessor of Natural History

well known oddity in died in Washington a few rother of J. W. Gray, the

Henry B. Blackwell are work up the woman-suffrage apeness will be unusually inful to contribute. What

don; Paris is closed to her proceedings; the prospects to the war, are discourage only field open. As the scks, she will come sorely not probable she will sing

of Dartmouth College, met and the bullet, grapethe remedies for labor York own remarks upon bers of the Rev. Mr. Bartone their duty during the the not have been any occades last month. of July, twelve days after eas beconging to the most lly in Great Britain. They irreman, Anthony Abdy, the end of the sixteenth

man and made a for sons was made a Baronet. heads were taken in a had been distributed for ce Singers, with the stip-nan bearing a free ticket as accompanied by a lady, when they reached the cers good only for the up-by had ladies with them, tickets to the main hall. has a bitter editorial ction in English Literature riter maintains that, while irection has been marked, ish Laterature has larged in charge of the Chair, despread feeling that ations exclusively to

at, in his last paper on catantially the same posisith regard to the marital at that the union by law during the revolution of cant progress has all been sting the union formed by that "there will come a paffection will be held of union by law as of secons reprobation of marital ion by affection has been

quotes the following Golos, dated Sebastopoi: Consul in the Crimes, Capt. Baranoff, the combe allowed to serve as a lip, in order that people mow the place for a true or the rights of oppressed ty. Capt. Baranoff research

id, in his "Charlotte merit positively that the ginally Frunty. He says ne point, that "the inady life bore the name of the that he changed it at the life. Tighe, for the more is Bronte." This assertion was of the Bronte family.

THE DEADLY BREACH.

Russian Accounts of the Fighting at Schipka Pass.

The Turks Gain a Lodgment After Two Days' Fighting.

Turkish Artillery Makes Fearful Slaughter in the Russian Ranks.

Russian Reinforcements Arrive, and the Battle Is Renewed.

The Recent Furious Battle by Moonlight at Eski-Djuma.

Telegraphic-Picture of the Hillside of Blood and Carnage.

Repeated Charges of the Russians and Their Bloody Repulses.

Bravery and Sagacity of Baker, the Cashiered English Pasha.

Another Horrible Tale of Russian Atrocities from a Turkish Source.

A General Levy Imminent Throughout the Russian Empire.

ESKI DJUMA.

BUSSIAN REPULSES. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, No. 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Aug. 25-4 a. m.—Telegrams this morning from the camp of Mehemet Alis centre-front, at Eski Djuma, show that the Ottomans, having had to encounter part of the Thirteenth Corps by night as well as by day, have made good their advance in the valley watered by the River Lom. The conflict by moonlight, which was especially sharp, recalls the expedients adopted by Suvarov, alike against the Janissaries and Koscinsko's Poles.

THE SCENE OF THE FIGHT, a few miles from Eski-Djuma, in the valley, where the river, bending suddenly northward, emerges into the plain of Hardarko stands on the left bank of the stream. Popskoi lies about five miles distant in a southwesterly direction. The road on which the Russian outposts were established runs from Osman Bazar through Popskoi, down the left bank several miles, and then, crossing the Lom, passes through Kadikoi, where the Twelfth Corps at one time had its headquarters, to

THE FIGHT began on the lower spur of heights forming the right shoulder of the valley. The Russians were compelled to make the attempt upon a slope, the position they occupied being untenable. The ace of the hill held by them was covered by brushwood, whilst that occupied by the Turkish troops was cultivated ground. The Russians began operations by concealing five battalions in the brushwood and then suddenly unmasking two batteries, which at about 6 in the evening opened a heavy fire upon the Turkish position.

THE PURY OF THE PIRE may be judged when it is stated that in two hours the Russians had thrown 600 shells. At 80'clock the Russian infantry advanced at a rush, firing rapidly. The Turks allowed them to cross the valley, and then ran down in open order to meet them, charging at the point of the bayonet. The Russians immediately turned and ran, but, being reinforced on reaching the brushwood, returned to the attack. It was a fine moonlight night, and the operations made up a splendid spectacle.

PRESENTLY THE TURES CHARGED AGAIN, and some severe hand-to-hand fighting took place, the Russians being gradually forced back. Salih and Baker Pashas kept their men well in hand, taking care that they did not follow the enemy too far, or recklessly expose themselves. The Russians repeated the attack over and over again throughout the night.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING. CONTINUOUS. FIGHTING.
To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Accounts of the battle before Eaki-Djuma are very fragmentary and conflicting. The numbers engaged do not appear to have been very great, although the battle was stubbornly contested. A Vienna special says the Russians numbered 7,000 and the Turks 14,000. According to the Russian official account the Turks took the offensive in great force on Aug. 29. and drove back two Russian force on Aug. 22, and drove back two Russian battalions from Jaslar. The Russians

SUBSEQUENTLY RETOOK JASLAR.

Skirmishing continued throughout the night. The next day, the 23d, the Turks made three attacks in the neighborhood of Jaslar, but were thrice brilliantly repulsed. A renewal of the attack is expected.

A dispatch dated Eski-Djuma, Thursday night, reports that steady fighting has been going on for the last thirty-six hours between the Turkish savanced posts and the Russians, who are attacking in force along the line from Jaslar to Popkol. The Turks were at first driven in, but were reinforced and retook their original positive reinforced and retook their original positives. tions, which they hold at this moment.

their yoke, and the Greeks, Servians, Mon tenegrins, and Roumanians, with the Cret against them.

THE BALKAN PASSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—Sulein CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, Aug. 21, that three of his brigades ascunded the heights of Schipks Pass in spite of the shower of Russian projectiles, drove back the Russian outposts, and advanced to within 100 yards of the enemy's intrenchments. There was desperate fighting for fourteen hours, and, although the Turks retained the ground they conquered, the enemy still held their fortified positions, which were defended by fourteen cannon and a large force. The telegram concludes: "To-morrow we shall bring up our siege-guns and renew the struggle. We hope to be successful."

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Suleiman Pasha has been reinforced by two divisions under Rassim Pasha from Philippopolis.

RUSSIAN BULLETINS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Bulletins from the Russian General commanding Schipka Pass show that on Aug. 22 the Turks erected two batteries of long range artillery and made trenches through which they approached the Russian po-sitions. The Russian loss Aug. 21 was 200, and on the 22d much less. The latest bulletin re-

THE OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY. It says: "The Turkish fire commenced at half-past 4 in the morning, and lasted with great violence until noon. Meanwhile the Turks made several desperate assaults, but were re-pulsed. Our heroes did not yield a foot. At noon the fire slackened, and the reserves under Radetsky began to arrive. Our losses have been

LONDON, Aug. 34.—The Daily News' correspondent at Russian beadquarters explains the mystification which has arisen concerning the reported capture of Bainkoi Pass by the Turks. He says: "On the 16th inst. a column of Sulei-man Pasna's forces attempted strenuously to force the pass. It has been reported that they were successful, but, though the column did indeed force its way into the defile, it was there so roughly handled by the Russian artillery and by the regiment holding the pass, that it was

SCHIPKA PASS.

The Times' Vienna correspondent remarks, relative to the Schipka Pass, that all along the main range of the Balkans, especially along Tundia Vailey, the face of the mountains is precipitous rock, through which the road leads up on steep curves. However much the bulk of Suleiman Pasha's forces may have been inured to mountain warfare, and however heroic the efforts made within the last few days may have been, it will be little short of a miracle it they should succeed in carrying the pass.

MORE ATROCITIES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs informs his diplomatic agents abroad that the Russians on entering Eski-Saghra disarmed the Mussulmans employed mokhtars to fetch the Mussulmans out of their ouses, and they were massacred. Elever andred were thus put to death.

When the Russians entered Lovatz fifteen women and children, fleeing from the invaders, were killed. Others, to escape outrage or death, had to abandon everything, even their children. Every Mussulman house in Lovatz was llaged. After the recapture of the town, th ns carried

into the neighboring Clistricts. The Russians drove out all the Mussulman inhabitants of the Village of Herste, and burned all the men and some of the women. Only one woman escaped. Seventy Mussulmans and the Imaum of Yukiem were shut up in a barn, which was fired. Fortyfour other Mussulmans were massacred, and all the Mussulman women outraged. Eight young girls who resisted were killed, and two burned with the men. The greater part of the other women, with their children, were taken outside the village, where, one after another, with their children at their sides.

THEY WERE SLAUGHTERED.

Twenty women and children who escaped massacre were rescued by Ottoman troops.

The English military attache himself witnessed all these horrors. The Russians dis-armed the Mussulmans of Eski-Saghra, Kezan-lik, and the neighboring villages, and distributed the arms among the Bulgarians, who drove down 400 Mussulmans to the River Tundja, and At Eski-Saghra and its neighborhood the Bul-

garians continue the massacre of Mussulman Atrocities committed by Cossacks and Bul-

garians continue. Women and children who had sought refuge in Khidirkeni were massacred. Other families shut up in a granary were delivered by our troops. Among them several women and children were wounded. The Buled. The Bulgarians put to fire and the sword the Mussul-man Village of Sofedji and several others, after naving carried off women and girls, whom they outraged, killed, and mutilated horribly. One woman and her two sons were the only persons

IN RUSSIA.

THE DRAIN ON THE POPULATION. LONDON, Aug. 24.-A Moscow corresponden writes of the war in Russia: Peasants are beng called off to join the Imperial army from all ections. Wherever one goes families are ourning, because either father or brother is under orders to start within, perchance, only a few hours. Families are broken up on all sides, and wives are selling the household furniture. The streets of Moscow are thronged in many places with household goods. The price of provisions is rising proportionately. Among the upper classes homes are in the same state

army or navy are IN MANY CASES RECALLED. All will, it is presumed, be summoned in the ecurse of time, Whilst I write a general call is eing made for all to serve in the militia, and notices to this effect have been served on all those residing in No. 1 of the six divisions of Moscow. House to house visitation is also going on relative to the number of men, servants, and horses kept by every householder, a large quota of which must now be parted with for the public service. Substitutes on the part of the former are not accepted. Funds are rolling in for the sick and wounded

on all sides, peasants even urging the accept-ance of their mite.

GENERAL. BUSTCHUK AND GIURGEVO. LONDON, Aug. 24.—The population of Glurgevo bave been ordered to leave because of the cannonade between Rustchuk and the Russian batteries on the northern bank of the Danube.

HOSTILITY TO TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Several special dispatches remark the bostile tone of the semi-official press towards Turkey. The Turkish Embasy Position because the semi-official press towards Turkey. at Berlin having, through a telegraphic agency contradicted the report that the perpetrators of the Salonica massacre have been released, the Ministerial Nordentahe expressly begs to ob-serve that the statements put forward by the Turkish Foreign Department are notoriously

untrustworthy. SALE OF ARMS PORBIDDEN. The Warsaw authorities have forbidden the sale of arms unless special permission is given.

RAILROAD GUARANTI.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

EARLY PARTICIPATION.

[Special by Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

London Office of The Chicago Tribune.]

London Office of The Chicago Tribune.

No. 6 Palgrave Place, Strand, Aug. 25—4

a. m.—The early participation of Servia in the campaign against the Turks is becoming increasingly probable. The inhuman conduct of the Turks is uniting against them all the populations which have ever known ities perpetuated on both sides. The British is destination and destitution among the refugees or the barbar, tities perpetuated on both sides. The British is perpetuated on both sides. The British is perpetuated on both sides.

Relief Committee at Adrianople, after careful investigation, have ascertained that 10,150 fugitive women and children need relief at once. Of these, 1,700 are Jews and 8,000 Turks.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
A DEFUTT-MAYOR WHO SAID TOO MUCH.

Paris, Aig. 24.—The Deputy-Mayor of Erreux has been dismissed. On the occasion of the President's recent visit, the Deputy-Mayor made a speech informing him that the population of Evreux and Normandy generally were deeply attached to the Republic, and desired the present crisis to terminate as soon as possible.

GEN. GEANT.

GLASSOW, Aug. 24.—The Town Council has unanimously resolved to present the freedom of the city to Gen. Grant on the occasion of his as proaching visit.

Gen. Grant's visit to Paris is still delayed, to avoid the possibility of attentions reflecting indirectly on President MacMahon.

PLAGUE.

BEBLUE. Ang. 24.—The plague having broken

BERLIN, Aug. 34.—The plague having broken out in Russian Poland, the German frontier has been closed by a strong military guard.

GOLD FOR NEW YORK.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Gold withdrawn from the bank yesterday goes to New York.

CHOLERA.

CHOLERA.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—An Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News says the French transport Correze, with 180 cases of cholera on board, is not allowed to pass through the Suez Canal or communicate with the shore. She will perform quarantine 100 miles below Suez.

POLITICAL.

VIRGINIA.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—The most certain indication of serious dissensions in the ranks of the United Democracy South are now seen in Virginia. The Republicans have declined to nominate a State ticket, but there is a good deal of excitement in many parts of the State in favor of an independent candidate for Governor on the debt issue, to bolt the regular Democratic nominee. Judge Staples, of the Supreme Court, is spoken of as the candidate of this faction. In any event this division will be felt in the Legislature, as the ultra repudiation-ists are concentrating all their efforts to elect members to the next Legislature.

THE CALIFORNIA CONTEST. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Referring to the con-test between Pacheco and Higginton, candidates for Congress in the Fourth District, in which Pacheco had a majority of one vote, the Ezaminer this evening says editorially: "We are informed that an error has been discovered in the return of Kern County for Representative in Congress, by which Wigginton receives an addition of three votes, which were erroneously credited to Pacheco. This will give the seat to Wigginton, as it more than counterbalances the claim of majority heretofore made for Pacheco."

MISCELLANEOUS.

BATH, Me., Aug. 24.—The Democrats of Sag dahoc County indorse President Hayes' policy.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 24.—At a meeting of some 1,500 greenback men last night, resolu-tions were passed calling for the unconditional repeal of the desumption act, the full monetization of sliver, the passage of an act making greenbacks full legal-tender and interchangea-ble with bonds, the adoption of an equitable system of taxes and the abolition of monopo-lies, opposition to subsidies, and condemning Secretary Sherman and calling for his removal.

CASUALTIES.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 24 .- Yesterday on a family of emigrants from Ohio, named Wilson, en route in a wagon to Kansas named Wilson, en route in a wagon to hansas, met with a sad accident six miles from this city. Their horses, becoming frightened, dashed over the high banks into the Maumee River, serious-ly injuring Wilson and wife and killing their 5-year-old son.

COLLAPSE OF AN ELEVATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Mr. Vernon, O., A. 7. 24.—The walls of the large grain elevator of James Israel gave way to-day, carrying the root with them. One thousand bushels of flax-seed was stored in the sand bushels of flax-seed was stored in the building. John Kinney, of Chesterville, had just received pay for a load of grain, had started for the door, and was crushed by a wall or smothered in the grain. His body has been taken out with his head crushed. A Mr. Terrei narrowly escaped with a few bruises.

THE STRIKERS.

A Deplorable Condition of Things Still Curs-Aspirations of the Miners-The Town of FRISORA and Its Irreconcilable Population.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 24.—The week

closes with comparative quiet prevailing throughout the Wyoming coal-field. Beyond a few attempts to stop the mine pumps at two or three points in Luzerne County, and the immediate dispatch of troops to the scene of disturbance, there is little to record. There are indications that the military will be retained here a considerable time; for not only are the militia being enlisted for three months' service, by order of Gov. Hartranft, but officers have been sent of Gov. Hartranft, but officers have been sent to the Southern posts, from which the regulars were transferred, to bring all camp accountements to the Pennsylvania coal-field. There is no difficulty in filling the militia regiments to the requiste size, some of the regiments enlisting almost all of their men. The regulars are garrisoned here in comfortable quarters, and have no active part in maintain order, that duty devolving, until the power of the State is exhausted, upon the militia, who are scattered among the various collieries wherever any violence has been attempted. There is no doubt that, were the military removed, there would be a recurrence of the troubles. A threat was made that, unless troops are withdrawn in thirty days, they will be driven out, but, even with the troops so widely scatered, the strikers could accomplish nothing ore than bring on a bloody conflict disastrous

to themselves.

An important item, furnished exclusively to THE TRIBUNE to-night, is that the workingmen are secretly organizing for a vigorous campaign are secretly organizing for a vigorous campaign in the coming election, with a view to placing their own men in the offices to be distributed throughout the country, as follows: Scranton, Judge; Carbondale, Sheriff; Wikesbarre, Recorder of Deeds and County Surveyor; Hazleton, Geroner. It is expected that several public men of considerable prominence will lend themselves to the scheme, in which event there will be a schism in the Democratic ranks, as the new movement has a strong infusion of the Mollie-Magnire element.

has a strong infusion of the Mollie-Magnire clement.

Parsons, a suburban borough, in avowed sympathy with the strikers, chafes at armed occupation, and last night appointed special policemen, one of them a rioter under bail, to protect the titizens from the troops, who perform too strict guard-duty at night. It is also a receiving-depot for the supplies of provisions which are obtained by begging excursions into the rural districts. Daily distribution is being made to destitute applicants. It is undeniable that starvation is staring the idle population in the face, and a labor organ this evening frankly states that the men can never force the companies to yield, and counsels immediate compromise as the only course now to be pursued. This would meet with public approval, and be the beginning of the end.

SENATOR MORTON.
Special Disputch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—Senator Mor ton to-day slept well for several hours, and there is a continued confidence among his at-tendants and physicians in his recovery. Dr. Thompson left to-night for Pennsylvania to be

ther will be sent unless there is a change in his condition.

To the Western Associated Press.

RICEMOND, Ind., Aug. 24.—By request of the representative of the Associated Press, Dr. Bliss, Senator Morton's Washington physician, made the following written statement at 10 o'clock to-night: "The Senator has been steadily improving since yesterday, making a rapid and satisfactory recovery from the attack of indigestion which occurred on Wednesday. He is cheerful and hopeful, occuying his easy-chair several hours to-day, reading and discussing the more prominent topics of public interest. His physicians feel warranted in pronouncing him out of danger, and, should no unexpected complication occur, that speedy recovery will be insured."

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

The Perfidious Wiles of an Obscure Actor in Brooklyn.

Matrimonial Relations with Two Women, and Flight with a Third.

Kansas Trees Bending Under the Weight of Strangled Horse-Thieves.

Arrest of a Texan Bald-Headed Snipe of the Valley with a Score of 27.

Exciting Interview Between a Pittsburg Merchant and Two Burglars. BIGAMY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—George W. Kirk, an actor and stage-manager of Brooklyn, has achieved a reputation recently as the husband of two wives and the deserter of both. Kirk is 28 years old and was born in Brooklyn. His father is a minister and is also engaged in the printing business. Early in life George developed a taste for the stage and became an actor. On April 13, 1870, he married Miss Carrie L. Isaacs, daughter of a prominent builder of Brooklyn. During the first three years of their married life he deserted his wife three times for short deserted his wife three times for short periods, and returned again, each time ex-pressing regret for his conduct and promising to retorm. Finally, on July 13, 1873, he left home for good, after having pawned his wife's watch and chain, silver spoons, and wearing apparel, and selling all their household goods. Nothing was known or

wife's watch and chain, aliver spoons, and wearing apparel, and selling all their household goods. Nothing was known or heard of the whereabouts or movements of her husband until he had been absent about eleven months. Then it was ascertained that he had become a professional actor and was stopping at Bement, Ill., under the rame of fleorge W. Beebe. It was also learned that he had married Miss Kate A. Allen, the sister of John A. Allen, manager of the Adelphi Theatre, in Chicago, his second marriage having been consummated on the 11th of June, 1874. Miss Allen, who was then 20 years old, was traveling with Ed White's comedy company, of which her sister-in-law was a member, and was playing juvenile parts. Kirk led her to believe that he was a, widower. Shortly after his marriage he acquired an interest in a traveling company, with which he traveled with his wife for a short time, but finally deserted her at Havana. Mason County, Ill., under the plea that he was going to some other place to zet some printing done. The second deserted wife waited some time for her husband's return, and, finally becoming tired of waiting, borrowed a small sum of money from a friend and sought refuge in her mother's home in Chicago. After deserting his second wife, Beebe resumed his real name once more, and in November last appeared at the Theatre Comique, in the eastern district of Brooklyn, as the successor of the former stage-manager. He endeavored to induce his first wife to again share a home with him, and she finally promised to live with him once more if he could provide suitable accommodations for herself and their child. He failed to do so, however, and the desired union was not effected. Meantime, through a letter addressed to the New York Chipper, his second wife, having ascertained that he had married another woman during his absence from her, caused him to be arrested, and he was placed under bonds to pay \$4 per week for the support of his child. His father became his bondsman, and has ever since paid the weekly instal

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. tered the house of Capt. John A. Wood, the well-known coal operator, situated in Temperanceville, about 1 o'clock this morning. White they were operating in the room occupied by the Captain and his wife, Mrs. Wood awoke and, Captain and his wife, Mrs. Wood awoke and, alarmed at seeing two strange men in the room, aroused her husband, who jumped out of bed and seized one of the burglars. A desperate struggle ensued, which was ended by the other burglar striking Capt. Wood on the head with a piece of iron, felling him to the floor. Bleeding and suffering from his wound as he was, the Captain quickly regained his footing, wrenched the piece of iron from the hands of his assailant, and aimed a blow at his head, which unfortunately fell short. The thieves then took to their heels, followed by two shots from the Captain's revolver, neither of which took effect. The wound is a very severe one, but is not considered dangerous. One of the murderous villains, named James P. Daniels, was arrested this atternoon, and is now in the took effect. The wound is a very severe one, but is not considered dangerous. One of the murderous virilains, named James P. Daniels, was arrested this atternoon, and is now in the lock-up. He will be granted a hearing to-morrow. The accused was in the employ of Capt. Wood at the time. A hat found in the room has been identified as belonging to him. Thus far no clew has been obtained as to the identity of the other party. of the other party.

A LOW BRUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 24.—Joe Case, of Bliss field was jailed here last night on an affidavit her to prostitute herself, he last Sunday locked her in the house of a disreputable fellow known as Bedbur, and in the afternoon aided a brute named Jim Barrett in accomplishing a foul outrage upon her. Barrett has since got into the rage upon her. Barrett has since got into the ciutches of the law on a charge of burglary in Deerfield. After the outrage Case went on to the village and returned with two fellows for the purpose of repeating the oftense, but the woman's frenzied resistance attracted outside attention, and she escaped after being choked, struck, and beaten by the brutal husband. Case lately finished a four years' term in the State Prison for incest with a niece in Ogden, this county. His wife's maiden name is Emma Girard. Case married her in Flint four weeks ago. He admits that he married her to live upon her prostitution.

THE BOND FORGERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—John H. Husted an New York, Aug. 24.—John H. Husted and William Coune, who were arrested yesterday on a charge of forging St. Louis, Mo., bonds, were in the Supreme Court chambers to-day on writs of certiorari obtdined by their counsel, who urged that the proof against the men was wholly insufficient. The District-Attorney not being prepared to argue the question, the case went over until to-morrow. It appears that the State of Missouri issued 1,300 of St. Louis County bonds, and even if it be proved, of which there is no evidence yet, that the prisoners drew up other bonds for higher numbers, the counsel will take this stand on the ground that the extra bonds do not concern Missouri. They state that they are not forgeries, and there can be no extradition, as the offense, if any, was against the laws of this State, and not against those of Missouri.

HORSE TRIEVES HUNG. SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 31.—An extensive gang of horse thieves has been broken up in Saline County, within the last day or two. Three county, within the inst day or two. Inree members of the gang were arrested on Wednesday, and seven more last night, among the latter hig Jim Smith, one of the most notorious horse thieves in the State, and leader of the gang. A man who arrived in Lexington to-day reports that on the nottom between Lexington and Holden he saw three bodies hanging to a tree labeled, "Horse Thieres." They are supposed to be of the same gang.

HORSE-THIEVES ARRESTED.
St. Lours, Mo., Aug. 24.—Three members of a notorious gang of horse-thieves, who have been operating in Western Missouri for several months past, were captured yesterday concealed in a wheat-stack three miles from Concordia-

cured. Two of the thieves were taken to Brownsville, where the latest robbery had been committed. The other was lodged in Warrensburg jail. It is said the gang to which these men belong have fifty horses now on hand, and have stolen over 300 since last May. Numerous parties are implicated, and other arrests will be made, and the gang, it is hoped, be entirely broken up.

HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Col. Nelson A. Gessner, charged with forging a check for 206,968 on the Third National Bank of this city, and who is one of the gang of forgers arrested in the West, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning. Affidavits were made against him by Willis Vantyne, Teller of the bank, and Joseph W. Thompson, who has turned State's evidence. The prisoner was remanded to the Police Central Office. It is stated that the authorities are in possession of facts showing that Gesner was concerned in the forgery of checks for \$64,225 on the Union Trust Company.

DESPERADO CAPTURED. WHITING, Ala., Aug. 24.—To-day, as the train was leaving Pensacola, the Sheriff with a posse boarded the cars to assist Texan officers posse boarded the cars to assist Texan officers to arrest the notorious John Wesley Harden, who is said to have committed twenty-seven murders, and for whose body \$4,000 has been offered by an act of the Legislature of Texas. His last murder in Texas was the killing of the Sheriff of Cannanche County. He has lived in Florida for several years under the name of John Swain. About twenty shots were fired in making the arrest, and Harden's companion, named Mann, who had a pistol in his hand, was killed.

ALLEGED WIFE-POISONING. ALLEGED WIFE-POISONING,
CINCINNATI, Ang. 24.—Dr. W. F. Cooper, living near Charleston, W. Va., was yesterday arrested for poisoning his wife, she being his third
wife. Both of his former wives having died
suddenly, under what was considered suspicious
circumstances, it is now supposed be poisoned
them also, and their bodies will be exhumed
and examined for traces of poison. He was a
man of violent temper, especially when intoxicated.

THE ESTE MOVEMENT.

NASHVILLE, Ang. 24.—Percy D. Este, who has been very prominent here for the past three weeks as a singer in the Murphy movement, was caught robbing a lady's trunk in Edgefield this afternoon, while his brother, who was likewise engaged, was standing on watch in the middle doorway. Frank was arrested, but Percy escaped by a skiff down the river.

REMEMBERED HIS FRIEND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WOYNE, Ind., Aug. 24.—Gov. William has pardoned James Kelly, who was convicted of repeating last fall in the interests of Blue leans and reform, and sent to the Penitentiary.

LAWRENCE, Aug. 24.—At North Andover, John Butterworth, filled with liquor and jeal-ousy, killed his wife, and probably fatally shot

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

INDIANS. The Nez Perces Still Evade the Troops.
Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 24.—Many Bannock Indians that went with Capt. Bainbridge, from Fort Hall, have returned with quite an amount of stock picked up that was used up and left by

the hostiles.
A report from Virginia City, Mon., this morn A report from Virginia City, Mon., this morning, says the Indians are reported this morning on Madison River, forty miles below Henry's Lake. Most of the families in Madison Valley came to Virginia City during the night. The Indians have gathered many horses and killed one man on Wolf Creek. It is probably only a straggling party, but it cuts off communication with Gen. Howard by that route. Couriers and provision wagons en route have been stopped.

No news from Gen. Howard since night before last.

No news from Gen. Howard since night before last.

Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 24.—Gen. Howard arrived at Virginia City, Mon., this forenoon at 10 o'clock. His command is waiting at Henry's Lake for supplies. Some of Gen. Miles' command are moving up the Yellowstone in front of the Indians. The Indians got about 100 horses in Madison Valley, but have now left.

Salt Lake, Aug. 24.—Gen. Howard left Virginia City, Mon., at 7 p. m. this evening for Mary's Lake, where his force awaits supplies. The report of Sitting Bull being at Fort Peck is contradicted. He is still in the British Possessions.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 24.—A report from Snake River Bridge, Itaho, this evening, says Capt. Bainbridge and his force from Fort Hall have returned. The Indians are at Henry's Lake. Howard is one day behind them. THE WEATHER.

the upper lakes and Northwest, warmer, south-LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. 8:53a, m. 29.95 88 73 Calm ... Clear. 11:18a, m. 29.94 88 64 N. gentle... Clear. 2:00p. m. 29.94 75 59 N. gentle... Clear. 3:53p, m. 29.92 76 52 8, E. fresh... Clear. 9:100p. m. 29.94 68 67 E. fresh... Clear. 0:18p. m. 29.94 68 67 E. fresh... Clear.

Maximum thermometer. 78: minimum, 53.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CRICAGO, Aug. 24—Midnight.

Stations. Bar. Tor. Find. Eain Weather

THE PEACE MEN. Mysric, Conn., Aug. 24.—The annual grove meeting of the Connecticut Peace Society was attended by 2,500 persons. The resolutions adopted call on the President to negotiate an international arbitration treaty; ascribe the panic and business depression to the war debt and taxation; attribute the Indian troubles to bad faith on the part of the Government; debad faith on the part of the Government; de-mand Congressional investigation of misdeeds of the army toward the Indians, and a sincere peace policy; also, the abolition of the army; insist that the difficulties between Mexico and Canada be settled by arbitration: urge that Russia, Turkey, Spain, and Cuba adjust their troubles by that means; treat the peaceful set-tlement of the Presidential question as a six of the growth of the peace movement; and claim that peace principles on both sides would have prevented the late strikes. It was stated that the efforts of the Peace Society had succeeded in preventing a strike on the Reading Railroad.

OVERLAPPING LAND-GRABS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Stoux Cirry, In., Aug. 24.—In Chambers here to-day, Judge Zewer rendered a decision upon points before him in the case of the McGregor vs. the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Com-

pany, involving the title to 185,000 acres of land in Northwestern lows, embraced in overlapping land-grants. The decision gives the land to the St. Paul & Sioux City Company. THE CHANNELS OF EXIT THE CHANNELS OF EXIT from the human system bear the same relations to it as sewers do to a city. They carry off the waste, the refuse which it is essential to remove in order to prevent disease. One of the most salutary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to renew activity of the bowels when these organs are dereliet fit their duty. The bilious and dyspeptic symptoms which accompany constipation are also remedied by this sterling alterative. Its gently cathartic action has the effect of removing imparities which would otherwise poison the system and its tonic influence is exhibited in an increase in vital power. It renews appetite, soothes and invigorates the nerves, prevents and remedies malarial fever, and is a first-rate remedy for despondency.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Keep sells the best and cheapest shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, \$1.50 per dox., six for 75c. 173 Madison street.

GLEN PARK HOTEL., WATKING GLEN, N. Y. Terma, 62 to 83 per day. Aproliaments Al. "Bus tree. Send for circular and canadidad wide. C. S. FEGGT, Programme.

MOTHERS, READ THIS

A GREAT BLESSING.

VEGETINE Worth a Dollar a Drop

Nothers are your little ones fretfel? and is your piece almost exhausted in vain efforts to please them I can sympathize with you, and can tell you what with make your little child quiest, sive a good appetite, as procure for it hours of sweet, sive as good appetite, as procure for it hours of sweet sound such a state of the procure for it hours of sweet sound such that time. I have not had two consecutive nights rest. She has been sick a number of times, and no nesses memed to know what was troubling her. It was hard to bear her little fretful cry, and not know what to do for her. I doctored her for worms, but it did no good; and i was nearly tired out with sleepless nights and troublesome do the way.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT VEGETINE. B. R. Stevens, Esq.

Dear Sir: I have had considerable experience with the Vegetine. For Dyspepsia, General Debility, and impure blood, the Vegetine is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking Vegetine about the middle of has winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at m residence, 396 Athens-st.

Very respectfully,

MONROE PARKER,

386 Athens-st.

GREAT BENEFIT.

Mr. H. B. Stevens:

Dear Sir: The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with disafness and confiveness. These troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with dyspepsis and general debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THUMAS GILMORE, 220% Walnut-st.

EXPERIENCE OF YEARS

H. R. Stevens:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparations (Vegetine) in my family for several years, and think test, for Scrotula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatte Affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and Spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used aimost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to say one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,

19 Russell-st.

A Source of Great Anxiety. My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the Vegetine restored her health, strength, and appearance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building.

WHAT IS VEGETINE P

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots, an herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harm less from any had effect upon the system. It is now ishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood, it quiets the nervous system. It gives yo good, sweet sieep at night. It is a great panaces for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives then strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's weet sieep, as has been proved by many an aged per son. It is the great Blood Purfler. It is a soothin remedy for our children. It has relieved and cure thousands. It is very pleasant to take; overy child likes it.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

GROCERIES.

HICKSON'S, And Pay Cash for Your Groceries. Flour, Best Minnesota Spring Wheat. per bri \$ 7.00 Flour, Best St. Louis White Winter Wheat 7.75 per brl.
Plour, Best Minnesota Patent, per brl.
Sugar, Granulated per lb.
Sugar, A per lb.
Sugar, Ex. C per lb.
Bird Seed, Hemp, Rape or Canary, per lb.
Hams, sugar cured per lb.
Breakfast Bacon, per lb.
Cheese, New York Dairy, per lb.
Raisins, Layers, New, 6-lb box.
Starch, best white gloss, 6-lb boxes.
Mackerel, Fat Family, per kit.
Soap, best German Mottled, 60 bars per bx.
Fruit Jars, Mason's quarts, per doze.
Cove Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen.

Cove Oysters, 2-1b cans, per dozen.....
Soda Crackers, best, 3 pounds for.....
Sugar Crackers, best, per Ib......
Ginger Snaps, best, per Ib

Hickson's Cash Gracery House, 113 East Madison-st. SPECIAL NOTICE. The cheap at the transfer of the cheap at th FIRESIDE LIBRARY.

NEW YORK LIBRARY.

No. 8. THE HEADLESS HORSEMAN. By Capt. Mayne Reid. Double number. Com-FRANK STARR & CO., Publisher

LEGAL. NOTICE TO THE HEIES AND LEGAL REPREsentatives of John Gehman, deceased, late of
Brecknock Township, Lancaster County, Fa.: You
are hereby notified that by wireless of an order of the
Orphans Court of Lancaster County, to me directed,
will hook an Inquess to divide, par. or vednerday, the
exists of of October, 1977, at 11 o'clock a. m. on the
yountees in Brecknock Township, Lancaster County,
Pa., when and where you may attend if you think
troper,
Berlift's office, Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 22, 1877.

J. K. STEVENS, LEADER OF ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY, 85 and 87 East Madison-st., Over Hershey Music Hall, Chicago. 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT to any one bring is advertisement with them.

PINANCIAL.

PUTS AND CALLS. 55. -Afr. 2000. S500. S1,000 era No. 12 Wall-st. New York, make desirable investments in Stocks, which frequently pay from five to verely times the amount invested. Helek bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 2 per cent. Esplanatory circulars and wealty reports sent free.

FAIRBANKS'

BLACK GOODS. BARGAINS Extraordinary!

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.

We open our new importations of this eason with the following and other equally lecided bargains in Black Cashmeres.

eases 40-inch Black Freuch Cashmeres at 86 CTS, YD.; would be exter cheap at \$1.00. cases 40-inch Elegant Black French Cashmeres at 91 CTS, YD,; cannot be equaled at \$1.15.

6 cases 40-inch super extra Black French Cashmeres at \$1.02 YD.; 25 cts un-der market price.

The above three lots are specially worthy the attention of purchasers, as the goods are unusually even, well made, and heavy; have full deep durable shade of Black; are of superior finish; and are offered on so small a fraction of profit as to make them decided bargains.

cases Black Cashmeres double width, at 50 cts yard; very cheap goods. All other widths of Black Cashmere, medium and heavy weights, and of

every quality. We have a lot of Black Empress Cloth of last season's importation that we will sell at a sacrifice.

sell at a sacrifice.

Black Mohairs, Brilliantines and Alpacas
of superior lustre and finish, much
lower than last season's prices.

Elegant new lines of Henrietta Cloths,
Bombazines, Baratheas, Crepes,
Queen's Cloths, and other approved
Mouraing Fabrics.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO

PIANO MUSIC Five Fine Collections !!

Parlor Music shet music size. Vol. I. has 242 and Vol. II. has 252 pages, filled with the best and most appular Plano pieces, every one of medium Pearls of Melody has 224 pages (sheet music Wilson, Tonel, La Hache, Allard, Ole Rull, Sgind-ler, etc., etc.; a large number, and all of the best.

La Creme De La Creme, first issued in num-sented in two volumes of about 240 pages (sheet music size) each. Music is for advanced players, and carrellly chosen.

Fountain of Gems (224 pages, about must of easy, popular pieces, that every one can play Welcome Home (224 pages, sheet music size)
ery Home where & is used, having well-cliesen,
bright music, and nothing harder than the medium
degree of difficulty.

Price of Each Boof: \$2.50 Bds.; \$3 Cloth;

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. EVERYBODY IS PRAISING

THAT HUSBAND OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

ALL THE LADIES WANT THAT

HUSBAND OF ADVERTISING.

BONDS. In addition to the purchase and sale of all the issues of Governments, we deal in Town, County, City, Behool, & State Bonds.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers, 100 Washington-A., Chicago,

PASTIMES.

The Chicagos Again Poll a Ma-jority Over the St. Louis

by the Hub Club.

Closing Races of the Saratoga and Pittsburg Meetings.

The Madison Regatta Fisales Out Badly for Want of Wind.

BASE-BALL.

pecial Disputch to The Tribune. S. Mo., Aug. 24.—Chicago sua Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24.—Chicago snatched victory out of the jaws of defeat in fine style ere to-day. A two-base hit by Clapo and a ingle by Croft gave St. Louis an earned sur in as fourth inning. In the fifth, after two hands ere out, Clapp and Dorgan accored on errors y Anson and McVey and two hits, which were it the runs St. Louis could aqueeze in. In the tath inning an overthrow by Force gave McVey second, and he tallied on Anson's two-base hit. In the seventh Eggler earned first, and was ent home by Bradley with an earned run, fifth two inen out. Battin made a miserable nuff of Eden's bounder, and Brad got in with he tiefing run. In the eighth inning, with two of feden's bounder, and Brad got in with two mout, Anson stole second on Battin's must Clapp's fine throw, which reached him in mity of time to catch the striker, and Hines on brought in the winning run by a solid hit left. Clapp's eatching, Feters' fielding, regan's throwing, and Croft's first-base play as the features of the game.

TRE SCORE.											
ON TO LOUIS	T			7)3		-					
Dorgan, T. f. Clapp, c. McGeary, 3 b. Croft, 1 b Force, a. s. Battin, 2 b. Blong, p. Nichols, c. f. Loftus L. f.	44445	190000000000000000000000000000000000000	1111010	1 1 0 1	0 2	20 20 3 3 10 0	000012310				
Total	38	3	9	10	27	21	7				
Eden, 7 f. MeVey, 6		011000110	0 0 3 1 1 1 2 0	004111120	3	0 1 1 5 0 3 0 4 0	1310002012				
Total	35	4	9	10	27	14	10				
Innings— 1 2 St. Louis 0 0 Chicago 0 0 Two-base hits—Clapp, A Runs carned—St. Louis.	0	100	5 2 0	0 1	7 8	900	3-4				

ome of game—One hour and lifty minutes. Impire—Mr. Charles Boles.

continuation and the continuation of the conti

depute to the Grade Strate Strate	AB		8	•		
Wright, 2 b. Leonard, 1 f O'Bourke, c. f. White, c. Sutton, 6.6 Hurnan, 1 b. Bond, p. Horrill, 3 b Schafer, r. f.	5 5 6 5	101290090	01333	8	0	Õ
Total	41	8	14	27	14	9
CINGENATA Plan, 2 5	***	100010300	1 1 0 1 2 0	331000000000000000000000000000000000000	310041103	0 0 1 3 3 2 0
Insings 1 2 3	4 5	6	7	27	18	10
Chechasti 1 0 Chechasti 1 1 0 Russ carned—Bostons, 5; C First bass by errors—Boston Left on bass—Boston, 7; Three-bass hits—Suiton, Smith.	o o naci na, 5	nua : C	tie,	DDS	cia,	
Two-base hits-Wright (2), Meyerie, and Smith. Total bases on hits-Cincinn Firnck out-Cincinnatis, 5.	13.7	9.25		ME.	£00	701

AUGUSTA, MICH.

A Mich., Aug. 24.—Base-ball at South
ngustas, of Augusta, 8; Lakcaide, of
ren, 4. This is the first defeat the
ten boys have sustained this season.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—A game of base-ball between the nine of the Chicago Board of Trade and Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce une, caused much amusement to a large crowd at West End Park to-day. The former were beating to 50.

THE TURF. I Deversadum

LOSS BRANCH, AND. 24.—Horses belonging to twenty-seven different owners will be at Monmouth Park for the races, which begin Tuesday. A series of trotting races begins Sept. 12.

MENDOTA, ILL.

Special Diapatch to The Tribuns.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 24.—Some 5,000 people.

races occupied so much time that it follows when the free-for-all was lonly one slow heat made. It was losselie in 28304, Capt. Jack second, if third, and Marion fourth. Post-ocioet to-morrow.

AT PITTEMENTS.

AT PITTEMENTS.

third day, the attendance was only fair, and the track rather heavy.

The first race, a trot for the 2:50 class, purse \$500, had five starters—Nellie Morton, Blackwood Queen, Daisy, S. Frank, and Tom Eric. Blackwood Queen won in three straight heats, Dalsy second, Netfie Morton third. Time, 2:43, 2:42, 2:47.

The second beat was a desd one. Time, 2:28, 2:274, 3:30, 2:35, 2:394. The third race, match pace, between Shaker Boy (in harness) and Dollie Varden (under saddle) was won by Shaker Boy. Time, 2:38, 2:42, 2:35.

AQUATIC.

THE MADISON REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 24.—The last day's races for yachte was not as successful, as far as weather was considered, as the two previous days for shells, the weather being entirely too cain. A start was made, however, at 11 o'clock. Fourteen entries were made, six in the first class, five in the second, and three in the third. At the start the Idler led. The wind, very slight at the start, died away, and it was though the race would have to be declared off, but it finally freshened, and the race was made successfully, the Fearless, of Geneva Lake, winning the first money, and the Edipse the silver pitcher.

The crowd to witness the race was quite large, but not so much interest was taken as was ay-

but not so much interest was taken as was expected.

Special Dispatch to The Pribana.

GENEVA LAKE REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Pribana.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 24.—The annual regatta of the Geneva Lake Yacht Club takes place to-morrow. Saturday, Aug. 25. for the Sheridan prize, a silver yacht model, valued at \$300, and given several years since by Gen. Sheridan. The prize is now held by Gen. A. C. Ducat, owner of the Geneva, and will be turned over by him to the winning boat to-morrow. It is believed that the Geneva will not enter the race to-morrow, and no doubt the champion prize will fall either to the Agamemnon or to the Whisper. The former was built last winter by its owner, William Namer, and is a very fact craft. The model is elegant, and it is considered the best boat yet turned out of Napper's yard. The Whisper is an old boat ander a new name. It was formerly owned at Williamsburg, N. Y., and has a record of winning twenty-three races out of twenty-four. It has beautiful lines, carries an immense spread of canvas, and was purchased and brought here last spring by Mr. N. K. Fairbank. It has never been entered in any race here yet, and much curiosity is manifested to see her work.

All the other yachts on the lake all take part in the race to-morrow except the one mentioned above and Charles Walter's "Peerless," All the other yachts on the lake all take part in the race to morrow except the one mentioned above and Charles Waiter's "Peerless," which is now at Madison, Wits., having been entered for the regatta being salled there to-day. The "Peerless" was built by Napper last winter, and has seventeen and a half feet length of keel and seven and a half feet beam, and has a record of seven and a half fleet beam, and has a record of seven and a half miles in one hour and thirteen minutes, having won a prize for its class on July 4. Its owner believes the "Peerless" to be the fastest boat ou the lake, and is ready to back his opinion in any proper manner, and, with the proper allowances, will give or take a challenge to sail against any other yacht on the lake.

The regatta to-morrow will bring out a large number of spectators, for it will be the most important yachting event of the season. The steamers Lucius Newberry and Lady of the Lake, of the Newberry Line, will accompany the boats, as well as the private steamboats the Arrow, Cisco, and Gertie.

THE RAILROADS. THE FAST-FREIGHT LINES.

Railroad managers are becoming more con-finced every day that the fast-freight lines, as at present constituted, are an evil rather than a benefit to the railway companies, and that something must be done to stop the indiscriminate competition which has hitherto been car-ried on by these lines, and often resulted in a break of the regular tariff rates. But so far no plan has been matured which is calculated to bring about the desired reforms. While some railroad managers are in favor of doing away with the fast-freight lines altogether, and maintain that the through business could just as well be transacted by the railroad companies direct, others again think that the fast-freight lines can manage this business much easier and chaper, provided they are reduced to the smallest possible number, and managed by the raflacad companies direct on a co-operative pian as are the Blue, Red, and White Lines, and the Erie and North-Shore Dispatch and others. Lines organized as these are, it is claimed, are a necessity, and simplify the business greatly. They are co-operative lines, each of the roads

necessity, and simplify the business greatly. They are co-operative lines, each of the roads over which they run furnishing a certain number of cars, and the expenses are paid in proportion by the various roads. The expenses of some of these lines are said to be less than 2 per cent, and the roads could not do the business that cheap if it were done by them direct. The tecches in the business, those who do most of the mischief and are the cause of the present feeling against fast-treight lines, are those organized under a corporate system. Under this system companies are incorporated outside of railroad organizations. There are but two of these lines in existence at present-the Merchants' Dispatch and the Empire Line. These furnish their own cars, make rates, and issue through bills of hading independent of the railroad companies, and they receive from the latter 15 per cent of the gross earnings for securing the business. Many efforts have already been under to drive these lines out of existence, but their owners are too powerful, and no headway could be made against them, and so far they have withstood successfully all attacks. Both the lines are owned and coutrolled by railroad managers and Directors who use them for their own benefit. While the roads grow proper every year, the managers continue to grow richer. The fact is attacks. Both the lines are owned and controlled by railroad managers and Directors who use them for their own benefit. While the roads grow poorer every year, the managers continue to grow richer. The fact is that the roads are bled by their own managers and Directors. The stockholders are told in the annual report that the falling-off in the earnings is all due to the low rates, the Granger movements, the newspapers, etc., but the officers are very careful not to state the real causes of the depreciation in railroad values. The Merchants' Dispatch is owned principally by Vanderbilt and other Directors of the New York Central Railroad, while it is claimed that Tom Scott and others connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad and Vanderbilt control the Empire Line. The Merchants' Dispatch runs over the New York Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads. The Empire line runs over the Philadelphis & Erie, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and has connections with Philadelphis, Baltimore, and New York. That these two lines are a dead weight to the railroads is admitted by all. But as Vanderbilt, Scott, and others, who have been making money in this way, are not inclined to forego their profits, it is not an easy matter for the smaller lines, who are opposed to these dast freight lines, to drive them off the field. It would be of no interest to their roads to have the great New York trunk lines discriminate against them. Still there is some hope that the stockholders of these roads, when they begin to see how they are robbed, will assert their animority and see to it that the earnings go into the treasuries and not into the capacious pockets of a few managers and Directors. But even after these over the Michigan Central, and almost is many over some of the other lines. One-third of this number could do the business much more effectually, and an immense amount of money which is now paid to minangers, agents, and other useless officials, could be saved to the stockholders.

BLACKMAILING A RAYLWAY.

One S. W. Morse has made an application to the Circuit Court sitting at Ringston, Caldwell County, Mo., for a Receiver for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway. The President of the road, Mr. Richardson, says:

The niantiff, Morse, was formerly in the employ of the Company as Paymester, and is a defaulter in over \$2.700. One week ago he had 100 shares placed at his credit on the books of the Company, evidently for the purpose of the present suit. Mr. Richardson says that since the decision in the \$4,000,000 land-grant trust shit in favor of the Company, six weeks ago, he has been overrun by persent and letters endeavoring to blackmail the Company, six weeks ago, he has been overrun by persent and letters endeavoring to blackmail the Company, six weeks ago, he has been overrun by persent and letters endeavoring to blackmail the Company, six weeks to have him arrested on a criminal charge at once. Mr. Richardson adds, in conclusion, that the Company has not defaulted on any of its obligations. The last annhal statement shows the total of stocks and bonds to be \$22,351,728, of which the bonded debt foots un \$8,700,000. The road operated is 236.5 miles long, and is fully equipped. The net carnings for the year ending Aug. 32, 1876, were \$470,283,74, and for the four months ending Sec. \$31, 1876, and for the four months ending Sec. \$31, 1876, on the sec. \$300, 1876

Washington, D.C., Aug. 24.—Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, appointed Col. Calvin H. Alvin, recently Manager of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad, Receiver of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Kaliroad. The Receiver is authorized to put the property in good running order. This action is intended to secure a lien of the Dutch bond-holders, which is based upon the terms of the Sper cent bonds of the State, several millions of which they hold.

OFFICIAL CHANGE. CINCINEATI, O., Aug. 24.—Rufus King has resigned the Presidency of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, and W. S. Clements has been elected to fill the vacancy.

ITEMS. Mr. Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has issued the fol-lowing circular in regard to shipment of freight to State, District, and County Fairs in Illinois

to State, District, and County Fairs in Illinois for 1877:

Freight for exhibition will be billed from starting-point on our line to the station where it leaves our line, or where the fair is beld, prepaid, at regular tarifficates. Upon its return under the same ownership, and certified to by the Secretary of the Fair that it has been on exhibition, it will be returned to the point on our line where it originally started from, free. The limit to the State Fair to be held at Freeport, Sept. 17 to 22 inclusive, will be our line in Illinois.

The limit for county fairs in Illinois, if held at a station on this line, will be the county in which the fair is held, and a county each side.

If a district fair, made up by agreement of several counties, and held at a station on this line, it will include the counties through which this line passing composing the district the fair is made up of, and one county each side of such districts or county fairs not held at stataons on our line will be limited to such districts or county, and will not be allowed the county on each side.

This makes the freight exhibited at State, district, or county fairs in Illinois, not sold or ownership changed, tree one way over time line only.

The New Orleans Picapune says of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad scheme, that the Company has decided to make subscriptions to the Sept. 900 mixed of the New Orleans people part of the first-mortrage indebtedness, and says: "The President is authorized to issue 6 per cent bonds, secured by a first mortrage on for 1877: namy has decided to make subscriptions to the \$675,000 saked of the New Orleans people part of the first-mortgage indebtedness, and says: "The President is authorized to issue 6 per cent bonds, secured by a first mortgage on the entire line, and the capital stock, franchises, and property of the road, and to obtain subscriptions in New Orleans to make up the \$675,000. This movement makes all who subscribe to the road holders of first-mortgage bonds, including those who subscribed to the second-mortgage loan. It amounts to the proposition that Northern capital is ready to come down here and invest some \$3,000,000 in this enterprise at 6 per cent if the capitalists and business-men of New Orleans can manage to get \$675,000, with exactly the same security, in a railroad which it is conceded will greatly increase the business of New Orleans, and add to the value of New Orleans property."

Most of the railroads in this city are still at work grading and rectifying the wages of their employes. While the wages have not been fully restored yet, in most instances an advance has been made, and the employes of most roads seem to be well satisfied with the new order of things. Employer and employes on Chicago railroads never worked more harmoniously together than they do at present, and all fears of another strike have vanished.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

DESPLAINES. The second day of the camp-meeting opened most auspiclously. The bright sunshine out of a cloudless sky wrought a magical transforma-tion in the appearance of the grounds, and smil-ing countenances were seen on every hand, in-stead of the gloomy, disheartened visages of the day before. The weather-prophets predict a spell of pleasant weather, and, in anticipation of this, the brethren have begun the good

dent of giorious results. Appearances aircady indicate that the veteram have resolved that this meeting shall be no holiday affair.—no more piene gotten up for the purpose of amusement and recreation, but a short, sharp and decisive campaign in the interest of the Great Master whom they profess to serve.

The reinfall has been an advantage to the grounds. They were never in better condition. Instead of being impassable, as might have been expected, they are now completely dry, and the reinfall result of the children play croquet, and the young folks take their accusiomed walks in the intervals of public service as if clouds, and rain, and damp grass were things entirely unknown.

The belf was newly roped yesterday, and its welcome and familiar tones once more serve to call the people to spiritual as well as physical retreshment. A pretty, but hitherto unusual, feature is to be seen in the rusid flower-stand, if occupies a prominent position on the main avenue leading from the depot. It will doubtless be well patronized not only for the flowers which are for sale, but also for the cool and refreshing temperance drinks there dispensed. An excellent choir has been organized to lead the services at the Tabornacle. It is led by Mr. S. E. Bradly, of Evanston, Miss Lily Bradly presiding at the organ the same as last year.

Thursday evening Dr. Boring delivered the opening address, choosing for his text the fifteenth verse of the tenth chapter of Second Kings: "Is thine heart right?" It was well calculated for the purpose designed. He reminded his hearers that in order to accomplish the greatest amount of good in these meetings it was absolutely necessary to commence with themselves, and first cleamse their own hearts from all sin, and evil thoughts, and desires. Then, and not until then, could they expect to influence others to do likewise, and to lead then within the fold of Christ.

An Early Tranzas surprise and the production of the carth. This is an earthly glory, pertaining to this state of things, to Christi's k

der the great tent, conducted by the Rev. Caldwell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Fuller. She addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Layt and J. Hitchcock. The exercises were interpreted with the songs of the Sabbath-schowhich, under any creumstance, serva hadd

and J. Hitchcock. The exercises were interspersed with the songs of the Sabbath-school, which, under any circumstances, serve to add so much in terest to these meetings, but here in the grove and under the open sky seem doubly beautiful and appropriate.

The Rev. S. T. Shaw preached at 3 p. m. to a large congregation in the Tabernacie. It was an excellent discourse, founded on a portion of the fifty-shirth verse of the 3th chapter of Luke, "Endued with power from on high." The service concluded with a prayer and exercise meeting, the exercises of which were of an interesting character.

The Sweden have moved their chapel to a more destrable location, and, as in former years, will hold regame services therein in the Swedish language. The first meeting by them was held at 4:30 p. m., preaching by the Rev. Mr. N. O. Westergren, D. D.

Among the arrivals since last reported are the families of Mr. R. F. Queal, I. I. Hitt, the Rev. Father Wheadon, Erusation; Mr. Leonard, St. Louis; the Rev. Mr. Miller and William M. Knox, of the Harvard Independent; the Rev. William A. Spencer, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Caldwell. Chicago; and Mrs. S. Chittendon, Mr. C. Lockwood, Mr. W. Sabins, Mr. B. Buxton, Mrs. L. Kean, the Rev. George Drake, and R. W. Macham, of Park Ridge, Most of the last above mentioned are located at the Park Ridge tent. Bishop Ames will preach this forenoon at 10:30 o'clock. The usual atternoon and evening exercises will be held. The Rev. Robert D. Shepard will preach at 2:30 p. m. to-day. Early morning prayer-meeting at 5 a. m. at the Evanston tent. The children's meeting is at 3 p. m. in the Tabernacle. A train will leave Chicago to-morrow for the camp-ground at 9 a. m., and returning will leave two odstock at 8:40 a. m., and returning will leave the camp-ground to return at 6 p. m.

JOLIET CAMP-MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW LENOX, Ill., Aug. 24.—The third day's session of the Jollet District camp-meeting was efided to-day. The interest and excitement is steadily increasing, and the attendance is growing daily, some 2,000 visitors having arrived to-day. The tents now on the ground number fully sixty, and fresh additions are being made daily.

day. The tents now on the ground made daily.

The exercises of the day were opened at 6 a.m. by prayer at the family tent of the Rev. O. F. Morse, of Manbattan, Ill. At 9 a.m. a general prayer-moeting was held by the Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of Minooka, Ill. At 10 a.m. an eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. William Augustus Smith, of Kankakee, Ill. The daffy children's meeting was held at 1:30 p.m. under the management of the Rev. Sanford Washburn, of Plainfield, Ill. At 2:30 p.m. under the management of the Rev. S. H. Adams, of Centenary M. E. Church, Chreago, was delivered.

The following, a partial, announcement for Saturday, Aug. 25, is all that at present can be made: 10 a.m., sermon by the Rev S. C. Clendenning, of Soliet, Ill.; 7:30 p. m., sermon by the Rev. E. C. Arnold, of Joliet, Ill.

It is a gratifying fact that the deep feeling manifested in the proceedings is growing in strength daily. Some twenty conversions were made yesterday, and the indications are that that number will be a very small average.

The weather continues all that can be desired, being cool and pleasant.

CLEAR LAKE ASSEMBLY. CLEAR LAKE, Ia., Aug. 25.—The attendance and interest of the Assembly continues to in-crease. The morning class was conducted by the Rev. S. Gilbert, of Chicago. The Assembly lecture was delivered at 11 o'clock by Prof. Winchell; subject: "Bible in the Rocks." The points he made are that the system of the world points he made are that the system of the world is a unity, that the world had a beginning in time. It resulted from creative chuses, both as regards matter and form. Its history covers six great periods. The creation seems to have been by evolution. The man is of recent origin, and his advent was in the Orient; that the world was approaching finality. He earnestly and eloquently argued that these conclusions were in perfect harmony with the Bible.

Dr. Newman requested the learned Professor to consent to answer some questions in public.

Dr. Magonn gave an able lecture at 2 o'clock, referring to the assaults of some scientists upon religion. It was listened to with interest. Afterward Prof. Winchell took the stand to answer questions handed him in reference to his lecture this morning, which he did in a masterly manner.

The Christian Congress holds its first meeting.

The Christian Congress holds its first meeting to-tight. The Hon. J. V. Farwell and other distinguished men will take part. A great crowd and grand time is expected to-morrow and Sunday.

FIRES.

AT LEXINGTON, KY. LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 24.—The woolen mill of D. A. Loud & Bros. was discovered to be on fire at 10 o'clock this morning. Through the efforts of the Fire Department a portion of the building was saved. Loss, \$10,000. Insurance, \$5,500, the Royal, of Liverpool, losing \$1,500; Ningara, of New York, \$1,500; and the Humboldt, of New Jersey, \$2,500.

AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

Milwaukee, Aug. 24.—The stove foundry of Brand & Co., on the West Side, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$10,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 24.—A Placerville dispatch says that in the libol suit by Congressman Page against the proprietors of the Chronicle, the jury was anable to agree, after being out all night, standing six to six, and was discharged.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24.—Ur. George B. Foster to-day brought suit for \$25,000 worth of libel, which he thinks he found in an article published in the Evening News, charging him, by improper vaccination, with causing the death of two children who died recently.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Ang. 24.—The Nashville millers opened direct trade with Ligerpool via Port Royal, S. C., to-day by forwarding 1,200 barrels of flour, for which he steamer Mexicana is now waiting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—M. W. Dunham has arrived from France with swenty-six Percheton horses for the stables of Robert Stoddard, as fine a collection as ever was imported.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Phoenix Glass Commony, of this city, whose failure was announced in The Tribune of the field of the paid in full. It is therefore probable that operations will be resumed as soon as a supply of coal can be relied on.

M'KEE'S CASE.

8r. Louis, Aug. 24.—A demurrer and an an swer in the case of the United States Govern-ment vs. William McKee were fied in the ment vs. William McKee were filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by defend ant's counsel. The demurrer is against all the counts and causes of action from No. 1 to No. 454, covering the time from Sept. 1, 1871, to Aug. 3, 1872, on the ground that they are barred by limitation. The answer is a general denial of all the remainder of the counts from 435 to 1,633, and alleges that the Government cannot maintain the present suit against defendant for the reason that he was indicted, tried, and convicted on the same general charges as now brought against him in 1873; was sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a fine, and that he was subsequently granted full and unconditional pardon by the President, which was accepted, and the Court released him.

MODERN PROPHECY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 24.—About two months ago Dr. C. M. Barrcheek, a specialist doctor in this city, made a bet, it is alleged, with a friend to the effect that when his (Barcheek's) wife should again give birth to children it would be on the 22d day of August, 1877, and the product would be three children, all boys. Whether the bet was made as represented or not is immaterial. It is certain, however, that on Wednesday last, Aug. 22. Mrs. Baercheek was safely delivered of triplets, all healthy, bouncing boys. The infants are flourishing, the mother is likely to survive, and the Doctor is the proudest man in the county. And thus, remarks a local paper, has been finished one of the most remarkable medical prophecies known to ancient or modern science.

ad odw a vale OBITUARY.

GAS.

Recent Votes Taken in the Council on That Subject.

and What an Analysis of Those Votes Appears to Show.

Eleven Persons Who Seem to Act with

At the last meeting of the Council that body voted to pay the West Side Gas Company, at the rate of \$1.80 per 1,000 feet, and the South Side at the rate of \$1.50. Unless a reconsideration is moved and carried at the next meeting, this will be active the loss discression. moved and carried at the next meeting, this will presumably settle for a time the long discussion which has been carried on by the City Fathers on the subject of gas—a discussion which commenced last year and which has dragged on through weeks and months up to the present time. Now that it is temporarily over, it may be worth while to look back at the record of votes cast and see if one can find from them any clew as to the causes which have so protracted the

cast and see if one can find from them any cew as to the causes which have so protracted the consideration of the matter.

Upon looking over the proceedings of the Council for the meetings of the 18th and 23d of July, and the 20th of August, when marity all the time was given up to discussing and voting upon propositions in reference to the prices to

CERTAIN FACTS BECOMB APPARENT.
One is that there are eieven Aldermen—Messrs.
Tully, Soumer, Lodding, Lawler, Oliver, White,
McNurney, Baumgarien, Ryan, Sweeney, and
Janssens,—who have practically acted as a unit
throughout all this voting. They have
held on nearly every vote, and perhaps
still hold, the balance of power. There
are also a few others, Ald Beidler,
Van Osdel, Throop, Waldo, and Cullerton,
whose object it has been to gain for the gas
companies the figures originally allowed them
by the report of the Gas Committee.—\$2 for
one corporation, and \$1.65 for the other,—prices CERTAIN FACTS BECOMB APPARENT. companies the figures originally allowed them by the report of the Gas Committee. \$2 for one corporation, and \$1.65 for the other,—prices which the companies will accept. Of these, Ald. Callierton is believed to be influenced by personal considerations, but, it must be said, they are not of a dishonorable nature. The rest of the Aldermen appear to have swayed back and forth between different conclusions, now voting for the report of one committee, and now for that of another, excepting Rawleigh and one or two others, who have always thought \$2 and \$1.65 too high. Owing to this subdivision between people who were persistent in voting for the larger sum, and those who were not quite certain as to what they did want, the cleven Aldermen have been able on nearly every occasion to retain control; and, if they had been subsidized by the gas companies, which is certainly not the case, they could have voted the companies the larger sum every time. If they were not homorable men, their course and their votes would apparently indicate that they were holding out an invitation to the companies to "come and see them and do the square thing by the coys." But their record is too good to allow of any such charge being made against them.

on twenty-one important roil-calls published have been tabulated, with the following result: Tuity ..

It will be seen that Aid Ryan made as even a division of himself as possible. This was done in order to have somebody to move a reconsideration if if should become necessary.

BUT NOW TO COME TO THE VOTES.

On the 16th of July the Council took up the report of the Complitee recommending the report of the Committee recommending the payment of \$2 to the West Sale and \$1.65 to the South Side Company. Ald Sweeney moved to amend by substituting \$1.50 and \$1.25. The vote on that was as follows:

vote on that was as follows:

Yeas—Tully, Cullenton, Lodding, Lander,
Oliver, White, McNurney, Baumgarten, Ryan,
Sucensy, Janssens—11.

Nays—McAnley, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Sommer,
Tarnow, Kerber, Van Corm, Bezdelen, Tuncor,
Cook, Rawleigh, Seaton, Thompson (Thirteenth),
Waldo, Nicsen, Schweisthal, Kirk, Daly—22,
Absent—Pearsons, Wheeler, Linsenbarth—3.

Teas—McAuley, Rosenberg, Ballard, Gilbert, Tarnow, Kerber, Rawleigh, Thompson (Thirteenth), Byon. Missen, Schnoisthal, Kirk, Daly—13.

Augs—Thompson (Third), Cary. Stewart, Sommer, Tully, Cullerrow, Lodding, Lauter, Officer, Van Osobel, Bridlern, White, McNorney, Throor, Cook. Sestion, Baumgarien, Waldo, Successy, Janesens—30.

The constant the common and the adoption.

Janssens—20.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the report of the Committee, which was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 34. The following was the vote: Yeas—McAuley, Rosenberg, Thompson (Third), Van Oadel, Beidlen, Theore, Seaton, Ryan, Warne, 40. WALDO-O. Nays-Ballard, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Sommer, Tally, Collenton, Lodding, Tarnow, Kerber, Lawler, Oliser, While, McNurney, Cook, Rawleigh, Thompson (Thirteenth), Baumgarien, Niesen, Schweisthal, Sucency, Janssens, Daly, Kirk

Nays—Ballard, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Sommer, Taily, Croll. survox. Louding, Tanow, Kerber, Lauler, Oliser, White, McNurney, Cook, Rawleigh, Thompson (Thirteenth), Bamgartson, Niesen, Schweisthal, Sweeney, Jansens, Daly, Rirk—32.

Ald Cary offered a substitute providing that the city pay the West Side Company for gas furnished since Oct. 23, 1876, 31.50 per 1,000. This was agreed to as follows:

Feas—Ballard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gibert, Crillertox, Lodding, Tarnow, Rerber, Lauler, Giber, Bendler, White, McNurney, Theoor. Rawleigh, Thompson. Bamgartson, Ryan, Schweisthal, Steeney, Jansens, Kirk, Daly—32.

Nays—McAuley, Rosenberg, Sommer, Tully, Van Orden, Cook, Scaton, Waldo, Niesen—9.

Then Ald. White moved to fix the price to be paid the South Side Company at \$1.50, which was lost by the following vote:

Faas—McAuley, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Tarnow, White, Rawleigh, Seaton, Thompson (Thirteenth), Schweisthai, Kirk, Daly—15.

Nays—Sommer, Tully, Oullewrox, Lodding, Korber, Lauler, Gilber, Van Orden, Bedding, Korber, Lauler, Gilber, Van Orden, Bedding, Korber, Lauler, Gilber, Was Orden, Bransens—18.

Ald Gilbert then moved to reconsider the vote by which Ald. Cary's substitute was adopted, and Ald. Cary moved to lay that motion on the table. This was not agreed to,—pas, 15: pays, 18,—as follows:

Feas—Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Kerber, Gibert, Walte, Rewleigh, Seeton, Thompson, Third, Cary, Gibert, Cardon, Third, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Refrec, Giber, Walte, Rawleigh, Seeton, Thompson, Cook, Baumagarien, Bryan, Waldo, Niesen, Steeney, Ballard, Tompson, Chird, Cary, Gibert, Sansen, Tarnow, Kerber, Lauler, Oliser, Walte, McNurney, Cook, Rawleigh, Seaton, Thompson (Third, Cary, Gibert, Sunder, Tarnow, Kerber, Lauler, Gibert, Sansen, Tarnow, Kerber, Lauler, Gibert, McLuler, Thompson (Third), Cary, Gilbert, Cullerron, Tarnow, Kerber,

The resolution was then adopted:
Yeas—McAnler, Rosenberg, Railard, Thompson
Third), Cary, Gilbert, Culliarros, Tarnow, Kerber, Van Cary, Gilbert, Culliarros, Tarnow, Kerber, Van Carp, Glibert, Cook, Rawleigh, Seaton, Thompson
(Thirteenth), Ryan, Niesen, Schweisthal,
kirk, Daly—19.

porten, Byan, Waldo, Riesen, Sweener ion to re Sommer, Tully, CULLERTON, Lo Oliver, Van Ospel, Betslen, ey, Throop, Thompson (Thirte rien, Waldo, Nicsen, Speeney,

The next amendment was to give \$2 and \$1.60. On this the vote was:

Yeas—Tully, CULLERTOR, VAN QADEL, BRIDLER, THROOF, WALDO—6.

Neys—MeAstey, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Gilbert, Sommer, Lodding, Tarnow, Kerber, Lauler, Oliver, White, McNurney, Cook, Rawleigh, Seaton, Thompson (Thirtearth), Ingenerate Boun, Nicola.

10. Mediey, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thomp (Third), Cary, Gilbert, Culleaton, Tarnow ber, Van Osper, Bribler, Ternow, Cook deigh, Sesson, Thompson (Thirteenth), Eyen 100, Niesen, Schweisthal, Kirk, Daly—22.

Waldo, Nesen, Schweithal, Kirk, Daly—22.

Ald. Rawleigh's resolution was then adopted—yeas, 20; nays, 12—as follows:

Yeas—McAuley, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Gibbert Tully, Tarnow, Kerber, Oliser, Cook, Eawleigh, Seaton, Thompson (Thirteenth), Baumgarten, Ryan, Niesen, Schwensthal, Kirk, Baly—20.

Nays—Sommer, Oullerton, Lodding, Lawler, Van Osden, Brinlen, Walle, McSurney, Throody Waldo, Steering, Janssens—12.

And the Council adjourned.

At THE LAST MENTING OF THE COUNCIL the subject was resumed. The first thing taken up was the report of a special committee, recommending the dayment of \$1.80 and \$1.50.

This was besten by the following vote:

Faus—Sommer, Lodding, Kerber, Lauder, Walte, McNurney, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Eyes, Niesen, Suceney, Janssens—12.

Nays—McAuley, Pearsons, Rosemberg, Bellard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Culleding, Cook, Rawleigh, Seaton, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Culleding, Cook, Rawleigh, Seaton, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Culleding, Cook, Rawleigh, Seaton, Thompson (Third), Charenbarth, Kirk—21.

Then the question came on the adoption of a Then the question came on the ador report recommending \$2 and \$1.65.
also lost, as follows:

Year-McAuley, Pearsons, Rosenberg,
Stewarf, Gilbert, Cullenton, Tarnow, Va
Bridler, Tunoor, Cook, Seaton, Ryan.

16.

Nays-Thompson (Third), Cary, Sommer, Lodding, Kerber, Lawler, Oliver, While. McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), Baussagarien, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Janssens, Kirk-18.

Then the vote by which the report of the Special Committe was lost was reconsidered. It was moved to pay the South Side Company \$1.60, which was defeated by the following vote:

Lauler, Oliver, White, McNurray, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), Baumparten, Waldo, Niesen, Seerasy, Janesens, Eirk-18.

It was then moved to pay the West Side \$1.00, which was also lost by the following vote:

Yeas—McAnley, Pearsons, Rosenberg, Rallard, Thompson (Third), Stewart, Gilbert, Cullarrow, Var Osput, Beinitze, Seaton-11.

Nays—Cary, Sommer, Tully, Lodding, Tarnow, Kerber, Lauler, Oliver, Waits, Ne Nursey, Tanoor, Cook, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), Baumparten, Ruga, Waldo, Niesan Linsenbarth

Baumgarten, Ryan, Walloo, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Sucence, Jassessa, Kirk-23.

It was then moved that the South Side be allowed \$1.50, which was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 9—as follows:

Few-Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Carr, Stewars, Gilbert, Sommer, Van Oadra, White, McNuraey, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), Baumgarten, Niesen, Sucency, Janssens, Kirk-25.

Nays-McAules, Chalberts, Brinds, Throop, Cook, Seaton, Ryan, Waldo, Linsenbarth—9.

It was then decided to give the West Side Company \$1.50, the vote being—yeas, 25; nays, 8—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Sommer, Tully, Lodding, Tarnow, Kerbor, Lauder, Oliser, Van Osdel, White, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), Bangarten, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Janssens, Kirk-28, Nays—McAuley, Cullberton, Beidler, Thompson,

Adjo-mcadiey, Cillegrox, Bridler, Imboo, Cook, Seaton. Byan, Waldo—8.

The queston then recurred on the adoption of these two figures jointly, and it was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 9—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Sonner, Tully, Lodding, Turnow, Kerber, Lauter, Otiver, Vas Orber, Waits, McNurney, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), Baumgarien, Niesen, Sweeney, Janssens, Kirk—25.

Nays—McAuley, Cullerrox, Bridler, Throor, Cook, Seaton, Byan, Waldo, Linsenbarth—9.

It will be seen by looking at the last vote that if Messra. Sommer, Tully, Lodding, Lawler, Oliver, White, McNurney, Baumgarten, Sweeney, and Janssens see fit to change their votes, they could reconsider this ordinance by 16 to 18. Whether they will do this is unknown. It will depend probably upon the course of the case companies.

THE RECESS.

Aug. 6 Ald. Gibert moved that when the Council adjourn it be to the first Monday in September. Ald. Sweeney objected, because among other things, the gas question was not settled. The motion was not carried, it requiring a two-thirds vote. Following is the roll-call:

call:
Yeas—McAnley, Rosenberg, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Tarnow, Kerber, Oliver, Cook, Rawleigh, Seaton, Thompson (Thirteeuth), Kirk, and Daly—16.
Nays—Cullerton, Lodding, Lincler, Van Osdel, Beidler, Walts, McNurney, Throop, Baumgarten, Eyan, Waldo, Niesen, Sweeney, and Janssens—14.

THE MASONS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—The General Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, visited Niagara Falls yesterday, and resumed its labors this morning. The following officers were elected: General Grand High Priest, John Frizzell, Nashville; Deputy Genera Grand High Priest, Robert F. Bowers, Keckuk; Grand King, Alfred F. Chapman, Boston; General Grand Scribe, Noble D. Larner, Washington; General Grand Treasurer, John McClellan, Boston; General Grand Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo; General Grand Captain of the Host, Henry Bostwick, Covington; General Grand Royal Arch Captain, David T. Day, Buffalo. During the day a drive was had through the city.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—From this date and during the conclave, the headquarters of Sir Lafayette Little, Grand Captain-General Knights Templar of Ohio, and Sir John H. Miller, Captain-General Oriental Commandery, will be at the office of O. W. Tinan, 137 Bank street.

JUDGE HOPKINS,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Judge C.

Hopkins, of the United States District Court,
who has been suffering with rheumatism of the
heart for a number of weeks, is much worse tonight, and fears are expressed that he cannot
live through the night.

FINANCIAL

Special Dispute to The Tribuse.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 24.—The firm of Bowlan
Bros., process and liquor dealers at No. 13 Chicago street, tills city, made an assignment this morning to Robert Waters, their, clerk. The assets and liabilities are unknown.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Aug. 34.—Arrived, steamer Mosel, from Brennen.

LONDON, Aug. 34.—Steamship Wyoming, from New York, has arrived out.

An Old City Picking Up.

Rome Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

Since the removal of the capital to Rome the population has increased nearly 100,000. It is now over 285,000, and although, owing to the scarcity of houses, and the general expenses of living are higher than in any of the other cities of Italy, it continues to grow. The first line of a street railway from the Porta del Popalo to the Ponte Molle, about two and a nail miles, has been opened to facilitate the movement, and others are in contemplation. Senator Rossi, in order to supply the want of houses, has entered into a contract with the municipality for the construction of a new Senator Rossi, in order to supply the want of houses, has entered into a contract with the municipality for the construction of a new quarter on the Esquiline chiefly for the working classes. He asks no privileges or compensation except the concession of the site, some seven acres, and he promises to divide with the local authorities all excess of profit over 5 per cent. In three years he is to complete his contract. An engineer has submitted a project for the utilization, for manufacturing purposes, of the Tiber and other sources of supply in the vicinity of the city. If his proposals are accepted, Rome may become a seat of industry. There is a large amount of samplus labor here which could be profitably employed. Wages are very low, but they are in proportion to the prices of living, which is simple and frugal. THE WHITE HILLS.

Ellis and Peabody Rivers, and the Four Great Peaks.

The Glen House and Its Attractions. Staging in the Mountains.

lacending and Descending Mt. Washington—The Flow from the Summit.

GLEN HOUSE, WHITE HILLS, N. H., Aug 14.—Taken for all in all, this valley, or rather the two valleys of the Ellis and Peabody Rivers, give the most striking individual impression of the central group of the White Hills, that is anywhere to be found. They make a long defile of some twenty-three miles, connecting the Androscoggin at Gorham with the Saco a little above North Conway. The Peabody flows north, and the Ellis directly south, along the cast side of the group. Their sources are far up the sides of Mt. Washington, and the ridge which divides them in the Pinkham Notch is full 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. They are true mountain rivers, full and sea. They are true mountain rivers, full and strong in the spring and autumn, but sow, at midsummer, shrunken to slender streams over rocky shallows and through brown treat-pools,

midsummer, strunken to stender streams over rocky shallows and through brown trout-pools, or losing themselves in silver threads over the ledges of the falls. There are many and many a stream just like them "the hill-country" of New England; but the Peabody has the unique pre-eminence of flowing close at the feet of the four great peaks. Washington, Adams, Madison, and Jefferson.

About two miles below the Pinkham Notch, at the very point where the valley best commands the four at once stands.

Yet it is not upon the fiver's edge, but up a hundred feet or more upon the alope of Mt. Carter, so that the piazzas upon the west front of the house look straight out upon Mt. Washington, Nowhere else in the mountains is there the same clear, uninterrupted view of the great King himself. Off is the Sace or the Connecticut Valley, we see offly the summit towering above the rest of the marce; but here it is the whole grand mountain itself that we study in the shirting light and shade, till we know each gray, scarred ledge, each deep ravine, and, in their varied green, each groups of ash, of maple, or of pine. To the northwest stand the three brother-peaks, such noble amount to be King in his own right; and behind us Mt. Carter, walls in the valley.

THE HOURS IS WORTHY its superb position. It has ample shelter for 500 guests; and yet, in the height of the season. I have known, among my lrienns, gratlemen who were thankful to accept a cot in one of the papiers. I know not which attraction I shall put foremost,—shall it be the well-appointed table, which has somehow kept, in all its variety of cuisine, a certain home-like flave, and which stepplements the resources of a dry hotel with such dainties as cream with mountaberries, "whortle, riasp, or straw"! Or shall I tell of the broad wood fires that, in a summer like this, add such cheer to the morning or frening? In the groups around them are found each summer, the gratest and the choicest spirits of our time. Ask in Booton, or in Palladelphia, or in any of the great cities

ciety, and you will learn names long familiar at the Glen.

Perhaps there are not a few who, like myself, would find the surpassing charm of the Glan House in the fact that it is well out of the reach of the railroad. To be sure, the Grand Truns, from Montreal to Gorham, would be an indipensable link to the traveler from Chicaco. That nine hours are enough, and one would be glad to exchange even the Pullman for the deir old fashion of staging.

glad to exchange even the Pullman for the dear old fashion of staging.

THE STANCH CONTOBD COACH is waiting. Will you have the six prancing grays? Or the six jet-blacks shall be at your service, unless my friend, Mr. X—, buys the leaders and carries them off, as he threatens to do. Here at least them off, as he threatens to do. Here at least them are as much an integral part of the establishment as the proprietor, Mr. Milliken, himself.

The coach is filled, and, with seven outside (the last two are stretched full length upon the very top), we are off for the eight miles to the "Gien," in, that most delicious hour for a mountain-drive, the last before sunset. The road is in cool shadow; but, above, the air is all golden. Ross and purple are creeping up the mountain-sides. The Jeaves are rustling in the evening-wind, while the woods are filled with soft, spity odors. The road is kept in perfect order all the way through to Conway, and it remains almost the only place where one can find the old stage-drive in its ancient glory.

But the "Gien" has a new and exciting variety of staging for its guests in the

mains almost the only place where one can find the old stage-drive in its ancient glory.

But the "tilen" has a new and exciting variety of staging for its guests in the "MOUNT WASHINGTON TURNFIER."

It is a capital road, which, though laid out on very easy grades, makes the ascent in only eight miles. Above the Half-Way House it winds up and over the ledges by long traverses, which open in succession the wide landscapes below. Remembering the picturesque grouns which used to assemble about this door twenty years ago, when the mountain-cayleade was setting forth in the early morning, I find myself a little "De praiser of the past time." But it was only the very string who could undertake such an expedition, and I forgive the want of romantic effect in the stage-wagon, for the sake of the many to whom the ascent in the old time was impossible.

There is no lack of excitement and excitation now. The continual surprises of the opening view make the four hours of the ascent none too long. The return is made in less than half that time, with a triumphant sort of dash which the horses appear to enjoy no less than the rest of the party, the descent will be remembered by even grave chaperones as one of the merriest bours in His.

The view reconstruction between the dependence to the Adirondacks, and from Katabdin at the north to Moundace just on the edge of the southern horizon. Besides, I should be at loss how to picture the scene for eyes scenitomed to the prairie. "The land is to seed into a tempers." Hill these beyond fifth, like the surging obliows of some vast ocean. Through the valleys gleam the rivers, and the lake shiles afar through the edleate mists which at sunset turn to amethyst and gold. Watching here, one who had never known mountainscenery would fail of speach. The enry fit expression would be the old words: "Whereas I was blind, now I see."

Desdwood in Brief.

Deadwood in Brief.

Correspondence New York Times.

There is no such place anywhere. It shows up in its worst forms the "fast and flash" American trait. A little over a year ago the site of this swarming camp was a part of the howling wilderness. To-day there are along the streets, and up and down the guiches, within a mile, over 10,000 people. Here is a city of 4,000 inhabitants, with a floating population of 2,000 more. About 1,500 houses and huts, and hundreds of tents up the hillsides, an academy, church, two daily newspapers, four barks, twenty lawyers, physicians. dentists, artists, cinb-houses, theatres in full blast every night, the streets thronged with speculators, tramps, and bummers; gambling helisopen all day long, and "cappers" on every corner watching for the next "victim"—such is a basty glancs at Deadwood. It is a place in which the few prey upon the many. You cannot buy anything for less than a quarter; your living costs you double what it would at Denver or Salt Lake City. You can't step in any direction without facing some device for getting rid of your money. They have even got a "corner" on postage stamps, and you must pay from a dime to a quarter for a three-cent stamp.

Two Methods of Suppressing a Newspanian Rose Correspondence Paisadespain Two reasons. The President of the French Republic might take an example from the present Legislature in Italy. In France the journals of different colors have lately had a fine opportunity of getting into trouble, which few have neglected. The Birs Public and others have been summarily pursued by the law and their publics tions temporarily suspended, making their future issues a success, of course. Now Signor Nicotera pursues addifferent policy. He destroy the readers of the objectionable journal, so that the journal must die. The other day a paper called the Corobinier ereited his displeasure, and, as fits readers were entirely among the Corobinier, or police force, he prohibited them to take in that paper. The consequence was that the journal, deprived of its subscribers stone fell blow, had to give out and die a most unnatural death.

A severe pain in my right line and intercests muscles; experienced great trouble and difficult in breathing; the pain was intense. Applied Glies Liniment lodde of Ammonia, which spars assistant relief. Alwyn Ball, No. 53 West Thirty second street. For one by all drag

THE B Assets Dr

Judge Van Hi 000 for

A Powerful Arr Opposes F

The Court Charg

All Bids Rejecte The Receiver of the Pro

Assets for t THE TOGE WILLIAMS P

rinding up the Rep pany was performed sted audience in J will be remembered to the purchase of in ienting parties who h public, objected to the n order to file petits but of Mr. George 1331,200 for the stock \$331,500 for the stock 51,000,000. The Con were too low, and non-tion until yesterday. Promptly at 10 o'ch parties in interest be controved. There we of the National Life, Jewett, Scates, Wes Ful #7, Hutchinson, various parties in int After twenty minu the National. Mr. W Mr. Jewett, of q

Mir. Jewett, of chanded to the Courts ing the following PROPOSITION FROM CHICAGO, Aug. 22.— Republic Life Famous will give you \$270,000 thock advertised by you more than any bid made by me, I will loan you to life. Nickerson, say to Mir. Nickerson, say to Mir. Nickerson, say to me assigning to me all to Mr. Nickerson, as he assigning to me all hecurry for the same say for sixty days or be necessary to notify to buy as soon as they less of the statement role. paper when Mr. H the party making ill withdraw the offer that question his prin but he was willing i He did not know to the loan might be 1 (Higgins) had tried t ie Nationalia, 130,000 to the Republication. There I

purchase. Or the Me Court gaw fit to so o then would be grea know hall about ing. He boped postponed for thirt, the Company were to condition, the stocks was bid for it. condition, the stock was bed for it.

Mr. west said the glad to borrow the mof Mr. Nickerson. Speedy adjustment of the solvency of I Hispans had offered any of the other badd security that has bid security that has bid security that has bid and of the thirty day no objection to the purely defection to the manual that it the Che would take the was no necessity. He had the currency, the Court the mome He, however, would And if the Court was be put up he would?

And if the Court was be put up he would' MR. In sented Mr. George rights in the nemiss come in at a late ma advantage of knowle unfair to accept girlog Mr. Glarke chance to advance the ed by Mr. Higgina not allow sudge stock. The fact wrecked and ruli proposition made a loan had been with the company of the court of the loan proposition to give a squal closed up to day.

Judge Higgins the marks were a litt made a proposition to carry out. Befor the loan proposition that a right to do. had a right to do. he was in a condition He did not know to the same view of he Carg. He though realize all the he was in fav it could be ascertain sisted. There were bonds, and \$2,000,0 ought not to be as not he as bad as sel the dollar. He would award the sater closed.

would award the sater closed.

Addressed the Cosented National polested to the extent before the Court, rights of the National polested to the extent before the Court, which as they can The polesy holders with the present a pany can get out of go ahead all right, are reducing the in checked. Mr. Unit would need have an bid. Mr. Fuller of two had pelicy-holder them.

Air. Puller—My omangement of the Director, and they Judge Higgins represent!

Air. Fuller—About the Fuller the Fuller—About the Fuller the

see of The Tribune all, this valley, or rather the Ellis and Peabody ing individual inington, and the bove the level of the r threads over the ow the Pinkham Notch,

are the fiver's edge, and the fiver's edge, edge, each deep their varied green, each maple, or of pine. To the three brother-peaks, each deep their varied green, each maple, or of pine. To the three brother-peaks, each deep in his own right; and a walls in the valley. It has ample shelter for in the height of the sea-among my iriends, gentle

guests in the
HINGTON TURNPIRE."
which, though laid out on
skes the ascent in only
the Half-Way House it
ledges by long traverses,
sion the wide landscapes bethe picturesque groups
ble about this door twenty

a one column, for it sweeps om the sea at Portland dacks, and from Katabdin dnoc just on the edge of l. Besides, I should be at the seem for eyes accus-"The land is to sed into see beyond hill, like the ome vast ocean. Through be delicate mists which at tyst and gold. Watching never known mountain-speech. The only fit ex-e old words: "Whereas? C. B. M.

hs the "fast and flash" little over a year ago the camp was a part of the To-day there are along and down the guiches, 10,000 people. Here is a nata, with a floating popurabout 1,500 houses and fents un the hillsides, two daily newspapers, awyers, physicians, dented, theatres in full blast ta thronged with specific many compensations. bey have even got

rever too ones, and postponed author consideration until yesterday.

Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the parties in interest began to muster to the little court-room. There were Messra. Peet and Ellis of the National Life, Receiver Ward of the Republic, and Messra Van H. Higgins, Hitchcock, Jewett, Scates, Westover, Shufeldt, McCagg, Ful & Hutchinson, and Otis, counsel for the various parties in interest.

After twenty minuses' delay the Judge made his appearance, and, on taking the bench, called for Mr. Ward's report showing the condition of the National. Mr. Ward stated that it was in the hands of Mr. Hutchinson, who would bring it into court in a little while.

Mr. Jewett, of counsel for the Receiver, handed to the Court a scaled envelope containing the following

PROFUSITION FROM JUDGE VAN HIGGINS:

CHICAGO, AUG. 23.—S. D. Ward, Eng., Receiver Republic Life-Insurance Company—Dran Sint I will give you \$270,000 canh for the \$1,000,000 of stock advartised by you. This is about \$40,000 more than any bid made for the same. But to enable you for the interest of the full value of the slock, which I think greatly larger than the sum offered by ms. I will loan you the amount due on the same to hir. Nickerson, say \$130,000, or thereabouts, he assigning to me all the securities held by him as security for the same. Such loan to be made, say for slxly days or such reasonable time as may be necessary to notify parties who would be willing to buy as soon as they can investigate the correctness of the statements of the Company. Very ruly yours,

Exrelly had the Court glanced through the paper when Mr. Higgins said that on behalf of the party making the proposition he wished to withdraw the offer to loan the \$130,000. On that question his principal was somewhat shaky, but he was willing to let the, direct bid stand. He did not know but what the offer to make the loan might be forced in a few days. He (Higgins) had tried to see Mr. Nickerson, so as to get the transfer of the securities, but that traiteman was out o

Court saw fit to so order. Then the competi-tion would be greater. The buyers should know all about what they were buy-ing. He hoped the matter would be postponed for thirty days. If the affairs of the Company were found to be in a satisfactory condition, the stock would bring more than what was bid for it.

condition, the stock would bring more than what was had for it.

Mr. Jeweit said that the Receiver would be glad to borrow the movey and pay off the claim of Mr. Nickarson. Delays are dangerous. A speedy adjustment of this matter is necessary to the solvency of the National Life. Judge Higgins had offered some \$40,000 more than any of the other bidders, and if he would give security that his bid would be made good at the end of the thirty days, he (Jewett) would have no objection to the postponement.

Judge Higgins advanced to the front, and remarked that, if the Court would confirm the sale, he would take the stock now. If not, there was no necessity for making any deposit. He had the currency, and would turn it over the Court the noment the sale was confirmed. He, however, would prefer a postponement. And if the Court would then order the stock to be put up he would undoubtedly be a bidder.

MR. E. R. N'CAPO 2

next addressed the Court. He said he represented Mr. George C. Clarke, who had some rights in the nyunises. Judge Higgins bid had cane in at a late moment, after he had had the advantage of knowing the other bids. It would be unfair to accept Mr. Higgins bid without gwing Mr. Glarke and the other bidders a chance to advance their bids to the figures offered by Mr. Higgins. The Court certainty would not allow Judge Higgins to speculate on the stock. The fact is, the National is being wrecked and rained by this delay. The proposition made on Thursday to make a loan had been withdrawn. The thirty days' delay would be equivalent to a loan. There were two sides to this question. The proposition to give \$270,000 should be thrown occu to Mr. Clarke. He should have the opportunity to make an equal bid. The matter should be closed up to-day.

Judga Higgins thought that Mr. McClarg's remarks were a little personal. He had never hade a proposition that he was not prepared to carry out. Felicar any action was taken on the loan-proposition had not be a serificed. The delay would not be no acceptable to the series t

represents—About 500.
Judge Hisgrins—How many poincies do you represents
sir: Fuller—About 500.
Judge Hisgrins—That's only about one-twentieth of them.
Mr. Fuller—It makes no difference how many there are. If I only represented one I would have a standing in court.
Mr. R. B. SHREMAN,
Who represented Auditor Needles, thought that

Mr. Hutchinson—I merely wish to read
Mr. WARD'S REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE
MATHONAL.

which is as follsws:

Sammel D. Ward, duly appointed and qualified
Ruciver of said defendant, in accordance with the
suggestion of the Court made on the 21st inst.,
rispectfully reports to your Honors that he has
made as full an examination of the books and
a sets of the National Life-insurance Company of
the United States of America as the time given him
would allow.

That the result of said examination appears in a
a sustement hereto statched marked Exhibit "A."
That such statement shows a surplus over liabilities of \$6.50, 705 on a basis of 4 per cent reserve as
required by the insurance laws of the State of Illinois. As the premiums paid are on a 6 per cent
basis, the relations to the policy-holden-would be
on that basis, and on that the surplus would be increased.

The assets as given are those shown by the ledger, but thoy are not all admitted items,
for although \$188.645 was charged to
prefit and loss Jan. 1, 1877, and since there
is a depreciation on assets, yet still further deduction would be required to give the actual cash valme, as for instance: the building of said National
Life-insurance Company on LaSaile street is carried at \$400,000. Your Receiver also finds that
\$100,000 dividend on the stock of said National
Insurance Company in January last.

The Republic Life-Insurance Company appears
to have become the purchaser of the capital stock
of the said National Life-Insurance Company in
March, 1874, when its policy list was \$30,000,000,
paying therefor \$1,200,000. By the failure of Jay
Cooke & Co. . the stock passed largely into the
hands of a prominent Philadelphia banker, who
himself was obligid to suspend, and thus offer for
sales and stock, of which he hold a large materity of
shares. to get the transfer of the securities, but that gratleman was out of town, and no one that he knew of had any power to assign the securities [tae National stock hypotheeated for a loan of \$130,000 to the Republic] in the absence of Mr. Nickerson. There had not been a groped amount of competition for the purchase of the stock, and he favored a further postponement. To buy the National now would be like buying a pig in a poke. The purchaser does not know what he is outing. In his options, contemplating purchasers should be allowed the privilege of making a thorseaft examination of the assets. If such were done, the stock might self-for more than was now bild for it.

Judge Van Higgrins (testily)—My own. The Court should appoint a referee to ascertain the value of the assets and schedule them, so they comid be looked into by those who desired to purchase. Or the Receiver might do so, if the Court saw fit to so order. Then the competition would be greater. The buyers should

The Court—I do not see how that can be done.

Judge Scates—why, sell the charter, and let the purchasers go on with the company if they can raise the funds. I suggest additional instructions be made.

The Court—I do not think that is necessary. We can see about that I can see that a great many questions can arise, but I cannot see how any person can prevent the sale.

This terminated the proceedings, and all hands adjourned.

THE PROTECTION. RECEIVER COOKS AFTER THE CITY SAVINGS

the closing up of the Protection Life-Insurance Company. This was no less than the beginning of a suit in attachment by the Receiver of the Company against the officers of the City Sav-ings Bank, an institution which has been on very friendly relations with Maj. Edwards' big chair, and which, it is alleged, retains a certain

The Republic Life-Insurance Company was the highest bidder, and found among the National save the eash and available scale to with which he payment the national save the eash and available scale to with which he payment the national save the cash and available scale to with which he payment the national save the cash and available scale to with which he payment the national save the company, the Republic Life-Insurance Company, for sacte cash and seeds, such mortgare in the payment of the cash and seeds, such mortgare in the payment of the cash and seeds, such mortgare in the payment of the cash and seeds, such mortgare in the payment of the cash and seeds, such mortgare in the payment of the cash and seeds, such mortgare in the payment of the cash of the cash and seeds, such mortgare in the payment of the cash of the cash and seeds, such mortgare in the payment of the cash of the 27. 2000 is per own spid 10-40. 76,005
5.500 of per cent gold 10-50. 76,005
5.500 of per cent gold 50-50. 76,005
Compty Sonds—1,000 Arrapabac. Col. 75,005
26,000 washington. B. 0,005. 85,502.
Chesao certification. 61,100
112,000 South Fark certificates. 1,100
112,000 South Fark certificates. 1,100
113,000 South Fark certificates. 1,100
113,000 South Fark certificates. 1,100
114,000 Cleere, Ill. 61,500
115,000 Found in Lea. 2,000
115,000 Found in Lea. 2,000
115,000 Found in Lea. 1,000
115,000 Found in

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNDS:

SATURDAY. AUGUST 28.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNDS:

SATURDAY. AUGUST 28.

For the Second Time Are Its Company of the Company

rall; Golden Rule and City of the Strans, same; Alice Richards, dry lumber, Oconto to Chicago, at \$1.25 per m; J. H. Hartsell, coal to Toledo, at \$0.00 per ton; J. M. Scott, coal to Chicago, at 25c; J. W. Porter, cement to Cleveland, at 4c per bri; Carlingford, coal to Chicago, at 25c; Senator Blood, coal to Detroit, ar 26c; Flushing, same; Wancele, Iron and rags to Cleveland at 40c per ton, f. o. b.; William Shupe, coal to Detroit, 20c; William Quinn, 500 bris salt to Detroit, 20c; William Quinn, 500 bris salt to Detroit at 4c; Msize, salt to Toledo, free.

Cleared—Star Pearl, Put-in Pay; prop Badger State, Detroit, 1,000 bris salt; chrs L. Elisworth, Chicago, 32 tons coal; F. D. Barker, Chicago, 52 tons coal; F. D. Barker, Chicago, Cleveland; J. L. Quimby, Detroit, 400 tons coal; J. W. Porter, Cleveland; H. Poss, Cleveland; S. D. Hungeford, Toledo, 500 tons coal; M. J. Scott, Chicago, 600 tons coal; barges Mariner, Saginaw; S. Bolton, Saginaw.

F. Merrick, Cape Vincent to Chicago; Vistor, Asronto to Bay City.

Eastward—Props Dominion and California, Detroit to Montreal; barks Myotic, Star, Toledo to
Oswego; Oliver Mowatt, Toledo to Kingston; L.
S. Holman, Chicago to do; Gulbair and d. M.
Neelan, do to do; Oriental, Sanit Ste. Marie to do;
Albacore, Toledo to do; Undine, Cleveland to
Hamilton; Mary Grover, Cleveland to Toronto;
Ayer Lake, St. Clair to Metcalf.
In port for harbor—Bark Cecella.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT. Aug. 24.—Arrived—Montreal, Ottawa. 5,600 bu corn. 346 bu rye, 1,620 be seed; Neptune. Ottawa. 3,800 bu corn. 1,200 bu rye. 33,000 bs seed; Gracie Griswold. Minooks. 6,000 bu corn. Brilliant, Morris. 5,900 bu corn. Omaba. Morris. 5,700 bu corn. 11,800 bs seed; Orop Montauk. Lockport. 300 brls flour. 172,800 bs seed; D. T. Wright. Morris. 6,000 bu corn. Cleared—Josle. Laxalle. 94.738 feet lumber; Norway, Henry, 90, 738 feet lumber. 112,000 shingles. BRIDGEPORT. Aug. 24—9 p. m.—Seastera, Henry. 6,250 bu corn; propry. 4,500 bu corn. Cleared—Phanix. Lockport, 100,000 shingles; Moraing Light, Ottawa, 01,738 feet lumber, 29,550 lath: Montreal. Ottawa and Seneca, 12,678 feet lumber, 25,000 shingles. THE CANAL.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Down-Props Asia, Nashua, Marine City, Java, Germania and barges, Superior and tow; schra D. E. Baily, Telegraph, G. C. Finney, American, Montcalm, J. R. Bentley, Wenona, Thomas Parsons, Itasca, Golden Fleece, Lafrinier, Sophin Merick, Joseph Hore, Chara Parker, Lottie Wolf, Loanstar, Sunny Side, E. M. Bavidson, Annie Sherwood, S. H. Rimball, Mary, Hattie, Helen Pratt, G. G. Cooper, Frank C. Wilcox.

Up-Props Mains, Starucca, Mary Mills, Tioga and harges, Enterprise and consort, R. J. Hackett and consort, East Saginaw and barges; schra Annie Yought, Saveland, Hattie Johnston, Belle, British Lion, J. G. McFrath, Thomas Gown, John Broder, Havana, Jennie Matthews, Bismarck, Charles Harckley, C. J. Wells, H. Bissell, Ectipse, Wind-Southwest, fresh; weather cloudy.

WHAT THEY SAY OF HIM.

Capt. J. W. Brown, of the ship Scotia, has been the subject of considerable abuse in a paper that would do him an injury but for its insignificant circulation. Still, some of his friends desire Tux Tribens to state that he is one of the most reliable and square skippers affoat. One reputable mariner, who carries on a lucrative business, asserts that Capt. Brown is å "fine, housest gentleman," and says it is a shame for any one to make him a target for unkind words and faise statements. For the benefit of Capt. Brown's friends, Tux Tribuxx will say that abuse of vesselmen and others is a chronic habit with the paper referred to, and should be given as much stention as the man who was kicked by a jackass. PORT HURON.

who was kicked by a jackass.

A CRUEL HOAX.

The Toronto Globe of Thursday says:
Our American exchanges have been rejoicing over a sensation in this form: "A Toronto dispaten says the schr Mary Ann. which sailed from there on the 9th inst. with a crew of three men. is missing, and is given up as lost. A bottle has been picked up with a note in it contaming these words: "Sinking rapidly; all lost. James Burke. schr Mary Ann." The fact is that our Mary Ann is lyme right and tirelt at her dock; never was lost, and never had a man named sames Burke nor any of his relations on her deck, as Capt. Dorland ascerts. It is true that a bottle was found, with a note like that described, but it, was all a piece of what the perputration will call cleverness, very clumsily done.

CHICAGO, Ang. 24.—The market was moderately active at 3c for corn to Buffalo. Reom was taken for 70,000 bu wheat, 225,000 bu corn, and 17,000 bu cats. Charters: To Buffalo—Barges A. B. Moore and D. Baillentyne, schr J. B. Wilbur, corn at 3c; prop Commedors, corn, prop Waverlev, wheat and oast on through rates. To St. Catherines—Schr Clyde, wheat. To Kingston—Schr Grimaby, wheat at 9c. To Ogdensburg—Frop Cowegatchie, wheat on p. t. To Sarnia—Prop Montgomery, corn on through rate. To Port Colborne—Schr Republic, corn at 34c.

YACHT BACE TO-DAY.

The race for third and fourth-class yachis, to take place to-day at 3 p. m., is not under the suspices of the Chicago Yacht Glub. It has been arranged by the owners of the yachts, without ref-

erence to the Club, and will be governed by lard down for the accasion. The vassels will from the foct of Van Baren street. A lively test is anticipated, but there are some who be the Enterprise will akip away with those tw American sollars offered to the winner in the

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. Testerday forenoon, while two tugs were moving the schr Porter at the Fulton Elevator, the latter's dolphin-striker got caught on the wheel-house of the canal prop Vicios, and tore it off.

The schr C. North arrived at Kenosha in a water-logged condition Thursday, with a load of lumber. She did not lose any portion of her cargo, and will soon be enabled to reach this port.

The bark Great West was sprack by lighting and a squall Tussday, at Oconto, and badly damaged.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Manquette. Mich., Aug. 21.—Artived, props.

Cormorant, H. Chamberlain, V. Svain; schrs.

Charles Wall, A. C. Maxwell, Fannie Neil, J. W. Handford. Cleared, prop V. Swain; schrs George Sherman, S. L. Watson, A. C. Maxwell. Passed down, props Winslow, Peerless. THE GOODRICH STEAMERS. THE GOODRICH STEAMERS.

The Goodrich steamers are doing a splendid passenger and freight traffic, and the excellent officers who command them are never found serious fault with, and complaints from passengers are almost unheard of. The travel to east-shore ports is larger this year than last, and it may be attributed to the uniform good treatment given passengers by those in charge of the steamers.

NEW LIGHT. A lighthouse has been erected on the summit of Battle Island. Lake Superior, to guide vessels to the eastern entrance of Nepigon Bay, and a light is in operation. The light is revolving catopuric, red and white, greatest brilliancy attained every one and a ball minutes. It is 105 feet above water mark, and will be seen sixteen miles.

NIP AND TUCK. The schr Michigan gained as hour on the Burt in their recent passage from this port to Buffalo. They had calms and head winds all the way. Their Captains will have another race when the breasts are more averable.

ERIE.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 24.—Arrivale—Schre J. S. Richards and Mary.

Departures—Props Abercorn, Anna Smith, Mary
Jarecki, D. F. Rose, St. Louis; tag John Owens.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Thursday's Globe contains the following litems:

We must give the statement of Capt. Trowell, master of the Algerian, that when he was entering the eastern gap Monday, when the vessel coft fast afformed the property of the classes of the control of the control of the classes of the control of the control

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearance for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock las

PORT COLBORNE.

BUYFALO, Aug. 24. — Vessels passing Port Colborne lock for twenty-four hours ending 6 ps m. Aug. 23:

Westward—Prod Lawrence, Ogdensburg to Chicago: barks Sweden, Kingston to Toledo; J. C. Woodruff to Toledo; J. H. Beck, Toledo to Bay City, Two Friends, Bay City, no orders; schrs Montank, Cape Vincent to Detroit; Smith & Post, Oswego to Detroit; A. M. Bond, Thoroid to Buffalo, Kinght Templar, Oswego to Chicago; M. F. Merrick, Cape Vincent to Chicago; Victor, Toront to Bay City.

AMUSEMENTS.
ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. STODDART,

In LOUISE SYLVESTER. 9r. BLAISDELL,

rd-class Dramatic Company, th Dion Boncicaults

THE LONG STRIKE. New Sceners. Mill by Night. Telegraph Office. Hedge-Road Marfer, etc., 13 Prices of admission here are only about one-half what they are as any other first-cless theatre in this etty, and "All Ladies Nights" the rule. Next Sunday Night—Mr. Stockart's Benefit. Monday, Aug. 23—Plag of Honor, in grand style, Wodnesday and Saturday Matinees.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Saturday afternoon and night, last performance of the powerfully romantic play.

PAUL GRANDET.

MONDAY, AUG. 21, the great Boston and New York Success. POOR JO.

with the celebrated character actress. Miss Mary Cary, in the title role, supported by Mr. Frank Mordanut, Ed. Colemns. B. B. Bredley, G. Milliken. H.R. Davies, Mrs. Thomas Barry (from the Boston Theatre), Miss Henrictia Irving, and Miss A. Thorason. Popular prices Parquette and circle, \$1; balcony, 75c; gailery, 50c. MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS of the Beautiful Play, "SERAPHINE." Saturday-LAST SERAPHINE MATINEE.

COTTON'S OPERA-HOUSE. Monroe-st., near State.

J. Z. LITTLE.
ROVING JACK.

Matinces Wednesday and Saturday.

Immense attractions every Sunday Night. PROGRAMME OF EXCURSIONS

On the steamer,

For one week (weather segmitting):

On the Lawring, Aug. 26,

On the Lawring, Aug. 26,

Fare to Recionate at 22,

If yound trip. All others 50 cents round trip. LAKE NAVIGATION,

CHICAGO ACADEMY

No. 11 Eighteenth-st. Classical and English Day School, with Primary Intermediate and Collegiate Departments: Fupl of both serves have equal advantages, and may pre-pare for admission to any College or University for business. Eleventh year begins Sept. 17. H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, HON. CHARLES PRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Nanagers WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK, LL.D., Master.

This scan of Designed to give the best and most thorough preparation for college. The past year there has a been ten teachers, all of additive and experience, as some hundred and fifty pupils.

The Academy boarding house is under the teachers of the resident trachers, and boys receive clare in Treatment of the resident trachers, and boys receive careful supervision and attention.

For extalogues and circulars address the Master.

Allen Academy.

The leading Preparatory School of the West. Its graduates in nine different colleges. Prophyterian PALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 13.

Address ALBERT R. SABIN, Lake Forest, Ill. Principal. PARK INSTITUTE A Day and Boarding School of the First Grade, for Girls and Young Ladies.

Rindergariea, Primary, Intermediata, and Collegiste Departments, and Pear-Chinasey, Litermediata, and Collegiste Departments, and Pear-Chinase descriptions. Eighteen regular teachers. Unusual sedent agreement of the Music, Art. and Riccution. Superior accommodistions for Boarding Paulis. Pall term begins Sept. 12. For particulars address Mrs. A. E. BATES, Principal. UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

NOTRE DAME, IND. This Institution affords students an opportunity of pursuing at will a Classical. Scientific, or Commercial Course. The Post-Graduate Course of Civil Engineering is now fully established. Classes will be resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 4. For catalogue, address. VERY REV. W. CORBY, C. S. G.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE

Largest, best equipped, most thorough and practical Business School in America. Large corps of Teachers, Choloe Location, Steam Heating, Passenger Elevators can take any of the branches, commence at any times. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Call or send for circulars.

Address: H. B. BHYANT. RACINE COLLEGE.

RACINE. COLLEGE.

Racine College includes a School of Letters and a Scientific School. There is also a Grammar School preparatory to the College.

Intellectual training of the highest character as combined with true discipline, religious care, and high culture.

The College and Grammar School open Wednesday, Sept. 5.

For further information or admission apply to REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, B. D., Warden, Racine, Wis.

ELMHURST BOARDING SCHOOL. A Family School for Young Ladies and Giris, near Chicago. Next school year begins Wednesday, Sept. 12. Indonesd and patroniased by the most eminent chicagos and vicinity. Thorough English teachers, Native teachers of French and German. The most accomplished Professors of Music and Dancing from Chicago. Apply for circular to the Principal, Art. L. N. CUTTER, Elmhurst, DuPage Co., III. CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY,

UTILIA OUT HAD ITS SERIE AND ASSET,
15 AND 17 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.,
One square cast of Union Park.
Fifteenth year opens Sept. 10. Thorough instructions in all the departments—English, Crassical, Art, and Mn-discount of the Control of VASSAR COLLEGE.

Pall session opens Sept. 18, 1877. Entrance examina-tions Sept. 19, 29 and 21. Catalognes, with full partic-ulars, may be had of the undersigned. The Department of Music, Drawing, and Painting will be open hereafter as a school for special instruction in those arts. For cir-culars containing full information, apply to W. L. DRAK, Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeensie, N. T. MISSES GRANT'S SEMINARY, 128} & 130 Dearborn-av.,

Will open Wednesday, Sept. 12. Ample accom-moditions for boarding and day pupils. Chicago, Aug. 1, 187.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
CHESTER Ps., opens 8RPT. 12th. Location bealthful; grounds ampie; bulidings commodious. Thorough instruction in CIVIL. KNGINSERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH. Careful supervision of Cadeta.
For circulars apply to JEWETT WILOUS. Est.,
at the office of the Tremont House. Chicago, or Col.
THEO. HYATT, President.

French and English School for Young Ladies and Children, recopens on Sept. 10, at 544 Michigan-av. She will be assisted by Mile. M. Broussais, Miss Jeffers, and other competent teachers. WOLFE HALL, DENVER, COLORADO. A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Begins Sept. S. Young Ladies afflicted with Asthma and Discasses of the Threat and Lungs. will find here a dry and invigensing climate, with superior advantages for education, Apply to Rt. Hev. J. P. SPALDING, D. D. Rector, or Mrs. ANNA PALMER, Principal, Deuver. MIR. ANNA PALMER, Principal, Denver.

MOHG AN PARK, MILLPTARY ACADEMY,
Care, ED. N. KIRL YALCOTT, / Associate
HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., 'Principals,
The hest Academy for boys in the Assistance Arrest
parce for any college or for business. Location attractbegins sept. 4. 1877. Sense for catalogue to Capt. ED.
N. AIRK TALCOTT, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,
MORGAN PARK, NEAR CHICAGO,
Reopens Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1877, with a Classical Selentific Course and Preparatiors Solocol. Arthur J. Greswold, Principal of Music Department. For particulars
address the President, G. THAYKR, Morgan Park,
Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago. College of Individual Instruction, Six Courses of Study. Students advance separately, according to ability. For catalogues advance w. P. JONES, A. M., Lakesids Hall, Evanston, Ill.

Froebel School and Kindergarten,
489 WEST WASHINGTON ST.,
Just east of Union Park. Will over, Monday, Sept.
10, 1877.
Prin. and Alichergarten. NORTH SIDE HIGHER SCHOOL, 306 and 308 CHICAGO-AV.

Classes for Boys of all ages. Address or apply personally, 12-29, m., after Sept. 1. CECIL BARNES, A. B. Minsouri School of Midwifery.

Anatomy, Physiology, Miswifery, Diseases of Women and Children, taught practically at bednide in Materity Hospital. Write for circulars. Dr. W. C. BICHARDSON, Prest, 2334 North Tenth-st., St. Louis. M.K. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR-M merry Mrs. Ogéon Hoffman's) fuglish, French, and Gerram Boarding and Day-school for young ladies and chidiren, with calisticatics, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth M., New York, reopons Sept. 24. Application may a made by letter or personally as above. A sepa-rate class for boys under thefoughly competent (sach-ors, Lectures by Prof. B. W. Hawkins and Dr. Hab-bertson. berion.

M APLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR TOUNG LADIES.
M Pittsfeld, Mass., oders thorough culture in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address the REV. C. V. SPAR, the Triacipal, for circular.

Opai, for circular.

NORTHEEN ILLINOIS COLLEGE, FULTON, Whiteside County, Illinois (on the Mississippi). Preparatory, Collegiate, Sormal, and Musical Departments; siso Griffith School of Reading and Orabory. Stammerers Cured and Tangini to Read and Speak. Both Sexes Admitted. Pall Term Opens Sept. 18, 1877. Address ALLEN A. GRIFFITH. President. CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Remediaer Pedytachnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country, Graduaces obtain excellent positions. Respects Sept. 13. For the Annual Raziner, containing improved Course of Stady, and rull particular, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director. M. VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY WILL BE. M. open in this city tent. 14. Circulary obtained a freedway & Co. ", 14 Lastile. Commandantgraduate of West Youth. "S. & NORTON, President. FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, PREEROLD INSTITUTE.

Prechoid, N. J. Boarding school for boys. The Bey.

A. G. CHAMSERS, Principal.

ANDALUSIA HALL. ANDALUSIA, PA. NEAR

A Philis Home school for boys: thorough instruction:

healthful location; terms moderate. Reopens bept. 12

Modristown, A. J. Boarding substitution. For Modris, on miles from M. Y. Rev. S. MOWELL, A. M.

DERKSKILL (N. R.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND

for Hussinaide circular, 40 range, giving details.

POCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, R. T. BOTH

R Sexes; \$225 per year; no extrus. Sead for circular.

Night Express. 10000 p.m. 1 6:30 a. B.

Peru Accommodation. 15:00 p.m. 1 6:30 a. B.

Peru Accommodation. 15:00 p.m. 1 6:30 a. B.

Peru Accommodation. 15:00 p.m. 1 6:30 a. B.

Night Express. 110:00 p.m. 1 6:30 a. B.

St. Xavier's Academy ole facilities for hesitaful exercise. The course for studies embraces all the branches that are necessary to sequire a useful and refund education. Caminations are held regularly, and mouthly resorts transmitted to parents and guardians. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 3. For further particulars send for evialoura. Address THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

GLEASON'S ACADEM 330 WEST ADAMS-ST., CRICA
This is an English Classical and Commercia
for Foung Men and Boys. Besilizing that in the
are building to the future man, we shall aim is
work of development and discipline thorough **BEARBORN SEMINARY** 985 Wabash-av., Chicago.

A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies as
Girls. The twenty-second year opens 56pt. 10. Secfor a catalogue. Address Z. GROVER, 566, or L. D.
WANSFIELD, 560 Wash-av.

MISS SMYTHE'S Class for Vocal Music will open after the last of the last of the following institutions Many's Academy, South Bend, Ind. Yasar Co Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; C. L. Eitzer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; C. L LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY The next year of the Collegiase Department of thatitution will open Sept. IR. 1977. For entaincase any information, apply to the Rev. R. W. PATTE SON, D. D., 434 Fullerton av., Chicago, or to the Collegian of the Collegian Collegian and Collegian Collegian

FERRY HALL. The ninth year of this excellent Seminary for you ladies will open Sent. 13. 1277. For Catalogues, Circ Lara, or any information, apply to Miss Marcha Sprayes, Principal, or the Bev. J. W. Balley, D. I. Lake Forcet, Hi., or to the Rev. R. W. PATTERSO, D. D., President, 424 Fullerton-av., Chiques. HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY.

Prepares its graduates for commanding positions common and scientific pursuits. Twenty-second yes begins feet. II. 1877. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Sup. Inquire of Mr. WILSUE E. HAGANS, 72 Madison-s CHEGARAY INSTITUTE 1527 & 1529 Spruce-st., Philad's, For Young Ladies and Misses, Reopens Thurssey, So 20. Board, and tuttion in Latin. English, and Frug-jer sanom, \$400. French is the language of the fu-lly. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Princips MISS SHAW'S SEMINARY, 604 Adams-st., corner Ogden-av., Opens Monday, Sept. 3. Prof. Clark in charge of Co legiate Dept. A few boarding papils taken this year.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. Classical, Philosophical, Scientific, Preparatory, La and Medical Departments, \$197 pays for board, roo and tuition for one year, Young women scientific Term opens Sept. 10. For information, address E. BASTIN, Registrar. IRVING MILITARY ACADEMY Lake View. Ill. (near Chicago). The cheapest, best, and only Military Academy in the Northwest. Power resident Professors. 30 acres grounds. Send for establique. Address Capt. J. Chaude Mills, Commandant, office, 130 Lasales-M. Booms, Chicago, Ill. SAILBOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and a
life depots.

Leave. Astron.

10:50 a.m. \$1:00 p.m.

20:500 a.m. \$1:00 p.m.

20:500 a.m. \$1:00 p.m.

. B.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel carr west of Chicago.

Depot corner of Wolls and Kinzie-sts.

Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE Leave | Arrive St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex... 10:00 a. m. 2 4:00 p. m. St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex... 7 9:00 p. m. 2 4:30 a. M

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICA KANSAS CITY & DEBYER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West 61ds, new Madition st. Prices, a Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Handolph-st. Raisas City & Denver Part Ex. 12:30 p. m. 5:40 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7: CHICAGO, MILWAUXES & ST. PAUL BAILBOAD.
Union Depot, corner Medison and Canal-sta. Ticket
Office. 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House,
and at depot.

omete di depot.

Leave. Arrive.

Milivankoe Express. 7:50 a.m. 7:50 p.m. Wisconsin 4 Minnesota, Green Bay, and Mensaha through 10:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Green May, Stevens Foint, and Arbinat Livanus Night Express. 5:05 p.m. 11:00 a.m. Wisconsin is Minnesota Green May, Stevens Foint, and Arbinat Livanus Night Express. 9:00 p.m. 1 7:00 a.m. All trains run via Milivanuse. Tickets for St. Pani and Minnesotis Grood either via Masison and Frairie du Chien, or via Waiertown, LaCrome, and Winona.

All trains run vis Milwankes. Tickets for St. Pani and Minneaponia are good either vis Madeson and Fraint du Chien, ev vis Welertown, LeCrome, and Windons.

Halinois Genteal Rainhand.

Depot, foot of Lakes, and foot of Twenty-accorder.

Tickets office, 121 Bandoiphest, mear Clark.

Place of the Comment of Twenty-accorder.

St. Louis Express.

St. Cons. Express.

St. Louis Express.

St. Louis Express.

St. Cons. Express.

St. Cons. Express.

St. Cons. Express.

St. Louis Express.

St. Cons. Express.

S

MICHIGAN GENTRAL RAILBOAD,

pool, foot of Lake-st., and spot of Twenty-second-stricket (Billing, 67 Clarf-st., Southbeau corner of Rasdolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Paispor House. Mgli (via Mais and Air Line).

Ng Après.

Leave. Arrive.

7 700 a. m. 9:55 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 10:50 a. m PITTEBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Cansi and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices.
60 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Facilic Hotsl.

Leave. Arrive.

Depot corner of Citaton and Carron-rac, west files | Deport | Arriva | Arriva | See St. | See St. | Arriva | See St. | See St.

A'NNOUNCEMENTS. The Central Park Driving Association will have a matinee this afternoon at 3 p. m.

Chaplain McCabe, the well known and eloquent preacher, will preach at the First M. E. Church Sunday evening.

W. O. Lattimore will preach in Farwell Hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Gos-pel Temerance." Young men's Gospel meeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-night at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. J. M. Worrall, of the Eighth Prespyterian Church, will conduct the Sunday school teachers' meeting to-day noon in Farwell Hall. Subject. "Paul at Athens." Acts xvii., 22-34.

The First Regiment will turn out this evening in undress uniform for a parade and battalion drill on the Lake-Front. The men will assemble at the armory at 5:30 o'clock. As the regiment has, since the riot, been greatly strengthened, a good showing is looked for.

CRIMINAL.

Jo Lonergan, alleged swindler, was to have come before Justice Foote yesterday, but he failed to appear, and his bond was declared

Frank Barrett, cigarmaker, was bound over by Morrison to the Criminal Court in \$500 ball for larceny from Hubert Junker, of 407 West

Mike Sage, a noted West Side thief, who broke jail at Hyde Park last week, was arrested Thurs-day night by Officer McCormick, on Clark street.

At the Armorv he gave the names of Frank Wilson and John Edwards. He had a revolver when arrested. He was turned over to Capt. Ryan, of the Hyde Park Police, yesterday morn-

Mike Geary, John Brisler, and John Noonan were before Justice Foote yesterday for the robbery of a watch and chain from a drunken individual. The affair bappened Tuesday night in the rear of a Fourth avenue house of prostitution kept by a woman named Edwards. They were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000 each.

\$1,000 each.

Rapael Phillipson, the bankrupt clothing dealer, who was held in \$5,000 bail some time ago for violating the Bankrupt law, was before Commissioner Hoyne vesterday morning on the charge of perjury. In that he swore on his trial that he had not concealed his assets, whereas the allegation is that he did so conceal the facts from the Court. After a patient and full hearing, Commissioner Hoyne held the clothier in \$3,000 bail to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

Anthony Smith was run into the Armory for hanging about a dive on Clark street, "laying" for drunken men to rob. He is an old vag. Thomas Bell was booked at the Armory yesterday, charged with burglary of premises northwest corner of Wabash avenue and South Water streets. Charles Selzer, 36, and German, is at the same place for an assault with deadly weapon upon Mr. Metz, and his victim is in for being drunk and disorderly, and for carrying concealed weapons.

At about 3 p. m. yesterday a boy named Har-ey Hughderberg, aged 12, was drowned while athing in the lake at the foot of Forty-seventh treet. He lived on Bowen avenue, near Forty-econd street. The body had not been recover-d last light.

The Hon. E. B. Sherman has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge Advocate of the First Brigade of Illinois National Guards, and assigned to duty on the staff of Brig.-Gen. J. T. ding the First Brigade, to

nursday evening, at about 8:30 e'clock, Net-carlton, 2½ years old, fell off a porch, at 145 Aberdeen street, to the ground, a dis-e of twelve feet, injuring her head severely. Montgomery attended; he is unable to the extent of the injuries as yet.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday the entire product the Merchants' Woolen Company, consisting a 5,000 pieces of all-wool Moscow beavers in facks, blues, browns, etc., will be sold on four anoths' credit by Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., uctioneers, 64-66 White street, New York.

dall & Co., at the Union Stock Yards, now ishes the Chicago live-stock report sent out by the Associated Press. It is made up no of the pest live-stock writers in the try, and no pains will be spared to insure health a situation.

Democratic City Central Committee t again last evening, but lack of a quorum i their plans, and, after waiting around erman House club-rooms until 9 o'clock, rily agitators dispersed. A quorum perg, they propose to meet one week from the dispersed of the committee of the commit

In the report of the suit of Horton vs. Sperry, published Weinesday, if was stated that Sperry represented that a certain Nebraska farm contained 180 acres, and that when Horton went to examine it he found but fifty, it should have stated that he found but fifty acres of improved land, instead of seventy, as represented.

mas Campbell, 51, Irish, and single, died barn, rear of 76 West Lake street, some during night before last. Deceased was yed as hostler by Henry Bauder, and in the barn. He was found dead in his steries member, and the hedress takens.

ast evening at about 7:30 e'clock a crasy nan created a commotion at the corner of en and Madison streets by haranguing a wd collected by ber extravagant appearance, was dreased in white, and wore a wreath of ficial flowers about her head. Presently the walk gave way, precipitating the congregaseveral feet into a pile of ashes. Several e slightly injured. The preacher was arced and locked up at the Madison Street Sta-

The Trustees of the South Side Dispensary, located at present in rooms furnished by the Chicago Medical College, on the corner of Prairie avenue and Twenty-sixth street, held a meeting last evening at the residence of Dr. William H. Byford, for the purpose of increasing its medical staff and extending the usefulness of the Dispensary. This institution was visited last year by more than 12,000 patients, who were treated gratuitously, and it is doing a muchoceded and benevolent work in behalf of the sick of the city. The Trustees invite physicians who would be willing to serve on its staff to apply to the Secretary, Dr. D. T. Nelson, No. 1108 Indiana avenue, before Sept. 1.

In the case of E. R. Nichols & Co. Water

will be in readiness by the time announced for the opening. Although every foot of space has been taken, applications are coming in all the time from those who have a lingering idea that there is yet more room to be had. These applications are duly numbered and filed, and if those who have been allotted space do not claim it in a day or two, the persons who are now anxious to have even two or three feet will be allowed to take the places of the tardy ones in the order of their applications.

Erby & Periolat's elaborate booth is being painted and otherwise adorned. It will certainly be one of the most attractive objects in the Exposition. The apex of the roof affords a resting-place for a huge stuffed Polar bear, while stuffed seals, a tiger, a deer, etc., are disposed at intervals about the sides. Above the aforesaid Polar bear is a bronze American caple, surmounting the whole. The windows of the booth have been filled with plate-glass, and the whole thing will be ready in a day or two for the fine display of furs which this firm purpose exhibiting. The large stands of Field, Leiter & Co. and Charles Gousage are being painted and fitted up with plate-glass windows, and will be ready for the reception of goods by the first of the week.

The fountain has been repaired and painted and will be throwing streams in a day or two. Surrounded by a row of small cedars it oresents a pleasing appearance amidst so much of a purely material and rather impractical nature. The large tank and waterfail at the north end of the main hall, built for the purpose of showing the merits of the several steam pumps on exhibition, will present a rather picturesque sight when the water is drawn up from the tank and falls over the evergreen-overed precipice. The painter's art has also been at work here and developed out of some very material boards something which, without close inspection, would pass for moss-covered rocks.

The Newser Thino

In the Exposition is a broken shaft cut out of Buena Vista sandstone, the same that is used in th offered to pay him back for those which were not good, but he refused, wanting a new basket. The case comes up Tuesday. The firm do not repack fruit, but sell only original packages.

repack fruit, but sell only original packages.

The Workingmen's Club of the Eighteenth Ward met last night in Klare's Hall, No. 73 North Clark street, and, after electing three delegates to the Workingmen's City Convention, adjourned to meet Tuesday night. The Workingmen's movement has received a new impetus in this city from the prosence of M. J. Nohan, the Secretary of the Louisville, Ky., society. He has come to Chicago to see party officers and tell won-trous tales of success. A newspaper has been tarted in Louisville, and all neighboring cities are to organize, presumably, with Louisville as the head-centre. Meetings will be held to-night at No. 330 Clark street, and No. 105 North Aveutle.

An item in The Tribune of a few days ago did an injustice to Constable Henry Best, atta hed to Justice Haines' court, as it conveyed the idea that he was an associate of thieves. The statement was prompted by a difficulty which Best had with Officer Parker, and for which the latter was fined \$10. It appears that Mr. Best is not a companion of thieves, and his connection with the man Dennicombe is satisfactorily explained. The Dennicombe referred to was not the notorious thief and disreputable, but a brother, who is a shoemaker and a good citizen. Mr. Best is spoken of by Justice Haines and others of equally good authority as at the head of the Constables in the city in point of integrity.

A remarkable case of longevity in this city

A remarkable case of longevity in this city was revealed by the death or Martin Kelly Wodnesday, at the age of 108 years. It occurred at No. 147 North Green street. The deceased was born in Newport, County Mayo, Ireland, in 1774, and beside-his age there were some other remarkable things about him. He came to this country and city in 1863, prior to which time he had never been away from his native town. In coming here he gave up the only situation he had ever held, where he had been uninterruptedly employed for fifty-four years. He leaves a family of five children with whom he had lived in comparative seclusions since in this country, and un to an hour before his death he was in good health, active, and companionable, and all of his senses were well preserved. He died quite suddenly, without pain or a single struggle. His remains will be interred to-day at Calvary Cemetery.

Gen. J. S. Reynolds, Capt. Martin Beem, Gen.

source various other valuable hints concerning
the affair may be gleaned:

The delerates representing the United Irish societies of Chicago have incorred me by electing me
as Marshal of the procession which is to march to
Ogens Grove to-morrow (Saturday). Aug. 25,
1877, 45 participate is the Irish National demonstration. It, therefore, becomes my duty to appeal
to my fellow-countrymen for their aid in making
the procession an imposing and a creditable body.
Let it be understood that no society controls the
procession, and that no man is excluded because he
does not belong to a society. Every Irish-American clizen is invited, and will be welcomed cordially. I appeal to all to join the procession. And
I extend a cordial invitation to all citizens who desire to drive to Ogden Grove in carriages to join
the procession. will be attempted.

The total receipts for taxes on spirits in this district from Aug. 1 to date are \$521,289.90, the largest ever known in any district, and with the nount of taxes yet to be paid on goods still in bonded warehouse and to be sold will aggregate over \$600,000. The total receipts for July were little over \$607,000. Yet, despite this large increase from this district, the Gaugers have not yet received their June pay. The Government expects these men tobe honest, as through neir integrity only can it collect its just dues. The pay at present is from \$3 to \$5 per item, according to where located, and they are noter bonds of from \$5,000 to \$10,000. It is knowledged on all sides that this district is using run wholly in the interest of the Government, and it is due to the men who assers and bilect its revenues, that they should receive self pay when it becomes due. The Government allows the Gaugers no perquisites whater,—not even railroad fare,—and as most of a Gaugers are men of family, they find it very

the address of welcome. At 3 p. m. the Rev. George W. Pepper, of Ohio, will deliver an address on "Ireland and the Irish." At 8 p. m. Gen. T. F. Bourke, of New Yorks will deliver an address. The remainder of the programme as printed is given up to dancing, for which there are twenty-one numbers set down. The management of the occasion has done a wise thing in taxing every precaution to choke off the candidates who may have desired, and arranged, to be called out by the enthusiastic voices of their friends. Notice is formally given these men that they will not be allowed the use of the pistform. Arrangements have been made for a large crowd, and it is announced that either an omnibus or a Clybourn-avenue car will leave Clark and Randolph streets at minute intervals all day. It is clear that every arrangement has been made for an enjoyable day, and there should be a large attendance. The Hon. George McCandless, of Butler, Pa-

Col. Charles P. Davis, of San Francisco, is at the Tremont House. Col. James M. Ingalls, United States army, is a guest at the Palmer House. Dr. Coit, of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., is registered at the Palmer House.

Miss Laura Don and Harry Lee olay in "Baby" at McVicker's n topping at the Palmer House. C. P. Leland, Auditor of the Lake Shore of Michigan Southern Railway, Cleveland, is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Hon. C. T. Howard, of New Orleans, Col. H. W. Birge, of Wisconsin, and Judge P. C. Shannon, of Yadkton, D. T., are prominent Palmer House guests. Miss Mary Carey, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Miss Henrietta Irving, and other members of the "Poor Jo" combination, will arrive at the Tre-mont House this morning.

The Rev. William L. Gage, of Hartford, Conn., on his way home from San Francisco, will preach to-morrow morning in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-lirst street. He will stop a few days in this city, being the guest of his brother-in-law, P. S. Peterson, of Rosehill Nurseries.

days in this city, being the guest of his brotherin-law, P. S. Peterson, of Rosehill Nurseries.

BOTHL ABRIYALS.

Grand Pacific—James Converse, Texas; R. B.
Smith. Alton: the Hon. John C. Spooner, Hadson, Wis.; J. J. Shepherd, Cleveland; S. Lumbard.
Fort Wayne; T. L. Fisk, Ottawa; Jonn Graff,
Pittsborg; A Bradford, St. Louis; C. P. Leland,
Cleveland; John Comstock, Hudson; E. K. Clapp,
Des Molnes; James Stephenson, Washington...
Sherman House—Calvert Spensley, Mineral Point;
G. W. Cook, New York; the Hon. M. E.
Forter, Missouri; the Hon. J. M. Gillette, Fond du Lac; R. E. Farks.
Kanass City; Joe Chamman, Dubuque; F. V. Simmonds, New York; Col. G. D. Bates, Boston: the
Hon. J. C. Gray, Covington, Ky.; Frank Bowman, New York; Col. G. D. Bates, Boston...
Palmer House—West Clark, Montreal; John M.
Hoor, Grand Rapids; R. Montgomery, St. Louis;
A. J. Mohier, Cedar Rapids; C. T. Howard, New
Orleans; G. M. Goodwin, Nashville; W. H. Kayne,
New York; J. C. Taylor. Ingersoll; John Goodwin,
Missouri; J. M. Patton, Springfield; C. A. Darling,
Texas; A. B. Simonds, New York; S. Barnes,
Michigan; J. M. Ingalla, U. S. A.; B. S. Miller,
Binghamton; J. C. Osgood, Burlington; H. H.
Adama, Cleveland... Tremoni House—Col. J. H.
Johnson, San Francisco; H. Clotworthy, Baltimore; W. R. Ladd, Beston; J. H. Housman, Su
Francisco; John P. Horton, St. Louis; O. D.
Peck, New York; Daniel, Moßie, Quebec; M. E.
Ware, Boston; C. W. Mason, New York; William
Thomás, Denver; D. B. Carroll, Deadwood; W.
Allen, Yankton; A. Markham, Milwaukee.

THE EXPOSITION.

THE EXPOSITION.

IT WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY.

little cise. For two or three weeks the build-ing has been ringing daily with the sharp, sturdy blows of the hammer; the familiar sound of the crosscut saw has been heard in all its

infinite variety of tone; the heavy wagon has come with its load and gone away

done towards filling up the building with its attractive displays. Considerable remains to be done, however, before Wednesday,

when the opening is to take place. As yet ther are no articles in the showcases and booths

are no articles in the snowcases and cooting and some of the spaces have not yet been filled up with the stands. The remaining three of four days will be busy ones for those who intent to exhibit, but there is no doubt that everything

ERIN.

THE IRISH NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION at Ogden Grove to-day promises to be the grandest affair of the season, and in all respects an imposing and impressive event. The proces-sion will move at 10:30, and will take the route

set down in the following circular issued yester day by Chief-Marshal Connell. From the same

Tarbell.

COMPANY "L,"

First Regiment, I. N. G., met iast evening at the armory on Lake street and elected officers as follows: Captain, C. R. E. Church; First-Lieutenant, C. H. Starkweather; Second-Lieutenant, Fred Wild; First-Sergeant; Mr. Noyes; Second-Sergeant, Mr. Johnson. The men were then sworn in, the State militia oath being administered by Capt. Johnson, of Company G. The new company has enrolled forty-seven men and thirty-one were sworn in last night. They will commence active work at once.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. A look through the Exposition Building yes-terday revealed a promise of what is to be, and

The members of the Eleventh Ward military

The members of the Eleventh Ward military organization, to be known as a company of the First Regiment, I. N. G., held a meeting last night in Martine's Hall for the purpose of effecting an organization. Gon. O. L. Mann called the meeting to order, and West-Town Clerk Tarbell acted as Secretary. Enlistment blanks were distributed, which the recruits signed, agreeing to serve the State five years, swearing allegiance to the State and nation, and vowing by the Eternal that they would ever be true, whether on the gory field of riot and carnage or on the peaceful field of a ballroom. About thirty members signed the blank oaths, and then more recruits were called for. Gen. Mann stated that he expected to be able to tell them where their future military home would be, but as the official Board of the First Regiment was then in session to decide upon certain matters, he was unable to state anything definite.

The question of adopting rules and regula-

Senator Riddie stated that there would be no trouble about raising money enough to buy fatigue uniforms for at least forty or fifty men. The citizens of the ward, as far as he had seen them, were willing to contribute liberally for the parpose.

Maj. Swayne, of the First Regiment, being called upon, stated that the fatigue uniform would cost, pants, \$6.50; blouse, 90 cents; cape, \$1. Their dress uniforms would cost \$35 each, including everything, except equipments. He

\$1. Their dress uniforms would cost \$35 each, including everything, except equipments. He was sorry he could not tell them in regard to Company K, as to which organization now forming could take that letter.

Sergt. Tarbell moved that a committee of three be appointed to accept Letter "K," if it was offered by the First Regiment. The motion prevailed. The Committee was constituted as follows: Sergt. Tarbell, Arend, and Senator Riddle. The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday evening, after which the company help a drill under the Captaincy of Sergt.

The Chicago Light Dragoons, Company "B,"
First Cavalry, I. N. G., Capt. Agramonte, will
meet this evening at 7:30 at the Grand Pacific
Hotel. There will be a meeting of the Board of Trade militia company at No. 7 Chamber of Commerce this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. The company will organize and elect officers, and a full attendance is requested.

All officers and members of Company A. Fourth Ward Militia, are ordered to report at 6:30 o'clock sharp this evening at Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street for business of importance and drill. All those who are d of joining this company are requested t

THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller yesterday redeemed popu-The license receipts yesterday were \$1,500. There are now 2,234 licensed saloons in the city. Five new cases and seven deaths from scarlet

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,338 from the City Collector, \$2,219 from the Water Department, and \$4,118 from the Comp-The Wahl and Hutchinson gang of street la

borers now contains about 100 men, and there is only money enough to keep that number work-ing for about a week longer. C. J. Fry took out a permit vesterday to build a two-story dwelling 39x60 feet, and a two-story barn 31x21 feet in dimension, on Indiana avenue near Eighteenth attract both buildings a second

The Comptroller will pasthe special police and 20 are a mean and the militia and cavalry between 2 and 52 a.m. and the militia and cavalry between 2 and 50 cicock p. m. A full identification will be required in case of each applicant. tion will be required in case of each applicant.

The Committee on Schools met in the City Clerk's office yesterday atternoon, and, with the advice of President Sulliyan of the Board of Education and Mr. Doty, the Acting Superintendent of Public Schools, decided to recommend to the Council that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for blds for the Scammon School lot, the proceeds of the saie to be applied to the erection of school buildings; and that \$35,000 be borrowed immediately for the purpose of building this year the new High-School building which is to be erected on the corner of Morgan and Mouroe streets.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Collector sold property in Riverside yesterday for delinquent general taxes.

Dr. Earll, of abortion fame, joined Brooks and Rosso in jail yesterday. He pines for George W. Spafford, of the Seventh Ward, is

among the candicates for County Commissione on the Republican ticket. The Committee on Roads and Bridges will visit the Town of Hanover Tuesday to look after the condition of the public highways.

The Sub-Committee of the State Board of

concealed weapons.

Walter P. Carter, the "coney" man whose exploits have been so fully referred to in The Tribunal of late, was before Commissioner Hoyne again yesterday afternoon on the charge of counterfeiting. The most damaging witnesses against him, even if he had not admitted his guilt, were the tools of the trade, the counterfeit coins, etc., which were found at Carter's place on West Fifteenth street, and Detective Tyrrell, Lieut. Seavey, Detectives Flynn and Lansing, and the owner of the house on Fifteenth street, were present to give the connecting links. Carter's attorney, Mr. Bushnell, had nothing to say for his client, and the latter simply confessed everything. The Commissioner fixed the bail at \$6,000, in default of which Carter went to jail.

Louis Walker, a deck hand on the steamer Equalization was in session again yesterday. Numerous callers were received representing the under-taxed corporations, and to-day the Committee will arrive at some conclusions. The Committee on Hospitals and Public Buildings was to have met yesterday to consider the Cochrane project about making plans for the Cochrane project about making plans for the completion of the County-Hospital. The only member who turned up was Col. Cleary, and nothing was done. Cochrane wants to get several thousand dollars out of the public Trensury, and the "Ring" wants to help him.

Louis Walker, a deck hand on the steamer City of Concord, was brought up short yesterday morning in an interview with Commissioner Hoyne which he will Jong remember. The particular charge which Walker had to meet was that of stealing \$100 from a passenger when the vessel was about six miles out from Port Colborne, Ont. The accused admitted his guilt, and stated that he had lost the money while enjoying the company of two notorious courtesans who ply their vocation at the "Gold-Dust" saloon, in the locality known as Cheyenne. It was also ascertained that the sirens had taken this money, which shappened to be of the kind they use in Canada, and turned it into the currency of the realm, so that it was impossible to get track of it. The result of the examination was that Walker was sent over to Sheriff Kern, in default of \$1,000 bail.

At 12:15 p. m. vesterday Officers Mahoney About a year ago W. A. C. Smith shot and killed George Glenn at No. 113 Fourth avenue. He was promptly indicted for murder, but for some reason or another has never been tried. Yesterday he signified his willingness to the State's Attorney to plead guity to manslaughter, and that official is examining into the merits of the case, to conclude whether he will be allowed to plead as he desires.

This transit formatter is referred to the merits of the case, to conclude whether he will be allowed to plead as he desires.

This item of information is given to please McNeil, and at the same time it shows what the happy family of contractors on the Court-House think of one another. Speaking of the construction of the dome, he says Sexton has not a single practical man employed, but, on the contrary, his employes are all "pensioners, ballotbox stuffers, and carpenters." He blames Egan for this condition of affairs, and also for his failing to get the job himself.

Ing to get the job himself.

Dr. Rauch, of the State Board of Health, waited on the County Clerk yesterday morning and gave that individual the necessary instructions for opening a set of books for the registration of births and deaths and names of physicians, as contemplated by a recent statute. Under the new law, the physicians are required to register their names and make public the years they have practiced, under a heavy penalty, and also the births and deaths coming under their notice. The County Clerk will have the necessary books open in a few days.

Some weeks ago the matter of readjusting

the necessary books open in a few days.

Some weeks ago the matter of readjusting the salaries paid county employes was submitted to a Special Committee of the Board. Yesterday Measrs. Senne and Guenther, of the Committee, were at work looking over the various pay-rolls. They are abundantly satisfied that a large reduction can be made in the expenses of the county if the Board was so inclined, not only by the reduction of salaries, but by abolishing numerous sinecure positions.

was that Walker was sent over to Sheriff Kern, in default of \$1,000 hail.

At 12:15 p. m. vesterday Officers Mahoney and Casey, of the Twelfth Street Station, arrested a notorious thief named Thomas Mott, who dangerously shot the boy Walter Redden about three weeks ago, in a fracas on Barber street, near Jefferson. Mott ran away and evaded arrest until yesterday. He is locked up at Twelfth street to await the result of Redden's injuries. William McDonnell, alias Burk, was before Justice Morrison yesterday charged with burgiary and larceny. He stole a horse and buggy from Dr. N. P. Pearson, of No. 444 Warren avenue, on Thursday, and was arrested in possession of it on that night at II o'clock at the corner of Canal and Kandolph streets by Officer Henry Smith, of Madison Street Station. In the buggy were two sets of harness, which proved to be the fruits of a burglary at the barn of John Schleet, No. 138 Erie street, Wednesday night. The prisoner was held to the Criminal Court in \$1,000 bail. elined, not only by the reduction of salaries, but by abolishing numerous sinecure positions. Among the latter is the position of cierk to the County Attorney, who is now drawing \$4 per day, Sundays included, and who does little else, than read law and go errands.

WALKER AND HIS EXTRAS.

The question of Walker's "axtras" comes before the Board Monday for final action, and before the Board Monday for final action, and

THE COURTS.

Certain Miners at LaSalle Apply Judge Drummend for Aid.

The People of Jefferson Object to Having a Bohemian Cemetery Amengst Them.

Record of Judgments and New Suits Applicants for Divorces

considerable interest is felt in the result. If Walker does not get some encouragement, it is probable that he will abandon the work for the time being, but the public will lose nothing by it. In the consideration of the matter, the first thing that ought to be determined is whether or not he is, under his contract, entitled to anything,—In other words, whether, by the use of thick stone, he has gone outside of his contract. If it is decided that he has, then the next question that ought to be considered is, whether he acted upon competent authority or not. The architect has decided the question negatively, and here is really the conflict, and it is the merest folly for the Board to waste time in talking about "arbitration" until this question is settled once for all. When it is settled it will be time enough to adjust the matter of "extras," and it cannot be adjusted until then, however much the "Ring" may desire to rob the public and enrich themselves. If the use of thick stone is determined, after a rigid examination of the plans and Walker's contract, to be really "extra" work, the allowance for it can then be fixed, and not until then. The Board, however, is tncompetent to determine this question,—and has so acknowledged,—which is at the bottom of the whole trouble: hence, if "arbitration" is needed anywhere it is just here. No other arbitration is admissible under the contracts, and none other should be allowed or talked about even, until the question of whether or not he was compelled to use the material he has used has been settled.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Whether it was the salutary effect of Judge Drummond's late action against the railroad strikers, or that the miners in and about Lastrikers, or that the mmers in and about La-Salle are not disposed to take the law in their own hands, certain it is that they have taken a far more sensible way to redress their wrongs than by quitting work and interfering with other workmen. About fifty miners yesterday, headed by James Kelly, filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Drummond, asking that he would step in and regulate the affairs of the miners of the Illinois Coal & Iron Company and adjust their grievances. Coal & Iron Company and adjust their grievances.
This Company is insolvent, and its affairs are being closed up in court, H. B. Plant having been appointed Receiver. The miners represent that they are laboring men who have been, up to the 27th of July last, in the employ of the Salle as miners and laborers, and citizens of LaSalle, where their children are enjoying the

the rights of others, or in any way to disturb or destroy the property in the custody of the Court, or to countenance the same on the part of others, and believing that the proper way to redress their wrongs is by petition, they respectfully present, under oath, the following facts:

First, that on or about the 12th day of April, 1877, your petitioners, with others, agreed with one B. B. Plant, Receiver of the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company aforesaid, acting under the authority of your honorable Court, to mine coal for 75 cents per net ton of 2,000 pounds; that although another mining company at Lassalle, to-wit, the Union Coal Company, at the same time paid their miners in the same stratum, and working under like circumstances, the stim of 85 cents per net ton of 2,000 pounds, your petitioners, preferring work to idleness, accepted the profier of 75 cents afore-Subject, "Paul at Athens." Acts xvil., 22-34.

Members of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. Rifie Club, are informed that, in connection with the Post picnic at Central Park this afternoon, there will be an off-hand shoot at 200 yards, open to all members.

The members of Division No. 1, A. O. H., request their brethren of sister Divisions to assemble at Wall's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets, Sunday morning at 8 o'clock sharp, in full uniform and white gloves, to assist at the consecration of St. Columbkill's Church.

The First Regiment will turn out this aventure.

ment has, since the riot, oeen greatly strengthened, a good showing is looked for.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union holds daily Gospel temperance praver-meetings, in Lower Farwell Hail at 8 p. m. The leaders for next week are as follows: Monday, Mrs. Decker; Tuesday, Mrs. H. Humphry; Wednesday, Mrs. William Wirt; Thursday, Miss Olive Wood: Friday, Mrs. V. Kent; Saturday, Miss F. Louise Smith.

DEDICATION OF ST. COLUMBERILL'S CHURCH.
St. Columbrill's Church will be dedicated tomorrow at half-past 10 o'clock, and, to do honor to the occasion, the Catholic societies of the city have agreed to turn out in a body, form a procession, and proceed to the church. At 9 o'clock the societies assemble on the corner of Jackson and Desplaines streets, and will march by the following route: West on Jackson to Halsted, north on Halsted to Indiana, and west to the church. The societies will come to a halt on Indiana street, open order, and be reviewed by the Grand Marshal and his aids. Chief-Marshal Redmond desires that all societies report to him when on the ground to be assigned a place in the procession.

will step in and through its power over its Receiver interfere in their behalf.

THE BOREMIAN NATIONAL CEMETER.

The Village of Jefferson yesterday filed a bill against the Bohemian National Cemetery Association to prevent them from laying cut their cemetery or burying bodies within the village elimits. The complainant states that the Association some time time ago presented the Board of Trustees of the village with a petition asking Jesve to establish a cemetery in the village, but no permission was ever given, as the requisite number of property-bolders did not sign the petition. The Association, however, bought forty acres fronting on Clybourn avenue, near the centre of the village, for a cemetery, and have already buried several bodies there. The manner in which the cemetery is kept is charged to be very offensive. In the winter, all bodies are kept in a vault above ground until spring, when the coffins are opened, giving rise to a horrible stench, and kept open until certain rites are performed. The bodies are also buried so close together, and in such shallow trenches, that there is a very offensive effluvia exhaled. Plunics are also held in the cemeteries, liquor is soid, and drunkenness and noisy carousing ensue, so that, as complainant alleges, a cemetery of this Association would be a public nuisance, and cause property in the neighborhood to greatly deteriorate. It is therefore asked that for larceny from Rubert Junker, of 407 West Lake street.

Justice Scally continued the cases of Mary Marvel and Liza Myers, charged with assault, to the 30th; both were hors du combat. He also neid to be all to the 29th Eliza Betts, for obtaining money under f. p. from Herman Papieg, 19 West Randolph.

C. H. Wells was before Justice D*Wolf yesterday charged with an attempt to ravish the person of Hattie Thomas, of No. 1542 Butterfield street. The evidence showed that the young man had forefoly seated the girl on his knee and taken liberties with her. The Justice held him in bonds of \$500 for further hearing.

Mike Sage, a noted West Side thief, who broke and cause property in the neighborhood to greatly deteriorate. It is therefore asked that the Association may be enjoined from locating a cemetery or burying bodies in the spot which has been selected by the Association on Cly-

a cemetery or burying bodies in the spot which has been selected by the Association on Clybourn avenue.

A YOUNG MAN WHO NEEDS A GUARDIAN.

August G. Bartlett, a young man who is evidently trying to forget the bast, mounted the penitential stool yesterday, and told about some wild oats he had sown in years gone by. He says he has always demeaned himself as a good and virtuous citizen except in one instance, which he "confesses with shame and repentance." In 1873, "being wholly without friends or acquaintances here who might exercise a restraining influence over him as a young man unaccustomed to the temptations of his life in this city," he formed the acquaintance, as he mildly puts it, of a person of color named Hattle Kemp, of considerable shrewdness and personal attractions. In a short time he became so infatuated with her that in order to keep her to himself he procurred a marriage liceuse, and went through the form of a marriage with her. She, however, was not faithful, and left her in July, 1874, but lived in the same house until September, 1875. She still claims him as her husband, and has lately threatened to visit his mother in another State, and make a sensation for him. He charges that she was a married woman when she married him, and that since that time she has been guilty of adultery, and he prays that the form of marriage may be declared invalid, or, if it was legal, that the Court will grant him a divorce.

Mathias M. Schmidt filed a bill for divorce from his wife Maria, on account of her unfaithfulness.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Assignee of Mark Harper and Frederick Clapp.

Juliette E. Hubbard began a suit yesterday against Edward G. Newell, claiming \$1,200.

August Wohlers commenced a suit for \$10,000 against Emil Josaphat.

A. L. Coe. administrator of the estate of Sarah Granger, brought suit for \$1,750 against Robert Leitch.

Jacob White and Alexander White filed a bill against Joseph Siade, Heury C. Batterman, and Martin Swick to restrain them from selling complainants' flax factory and machinery at Palatine. Complainants gave two mortgages to secure two notes, one for \$550, the other for \$550, but the defendants, as is claimed, fraudulently and illegally took possession of the property before the notes fell due, and have advertised it for sale for to-day. It is to prevent this sale that the bill was filed, and an injunction was issued as asked.

CIRCUIT COURT.

was issued as asked.

Cincurr court.

E. J. Fox and Peter F. Fox commenced as action in trespass against the City of Chicago claiming \$10,000 damages.

Walter S. Gurnee, E. H. Shaldon, and Ber

dvantages of church and school.

They believe they have grievances which

Your petitioners further represent that said Receiver guaranteed full work for all your petitioners, but instead they have been furnished with only three days' work every week for the period, to-wit: from the 12th of April to the 27th day of July, A. D. 1877, and that your petitioners have greatly suffered from the failure of said Receiver to keep his agreement.

suffered from the fallure of said Receiver to teep his agreement.

They then state that the screens were lengthened and inaccurately adjusted, so that they lost on the measurement. Part of the mining known as the room and pillar work required blasting-powder in large quantities, and Plant agreed to furnish the Dupont powder for this purpose, it being considered the best. He, however, as is charged, only got one car-load of this, and then furnished an inferior article at \$3 per keg, when the Dupont only cost \$2.00, which difference came out of the miners. They think he received a compensation, directly or indirectly, for such change. Under the most favorable conditions, a miner could only mine three tons a day, and earn \$20 or \$25 per month, which was not sufficient to support their families. They receive nothing for screening, the proportion of which was largely increased by the use of long screens, yet screenings are largely used in and about LaSalle, and they think they should be paid for all coal at its gross weight. They therefore ask that the Court will step in and through its power over its Receiver interfere in their behalf.

THE SOREMIAN NATIONAL CEMPTERY.

The Village of Jefferson vesterday filed a bill

fulness.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Aaron J. Nellis filed a bill yesterday against the United States Wind Engine and Pump Company, J. Van Nortwich, President, Daniel Halliday, Secretary, John Burnham, Treasurer, and H. M. Wade, Superintendent, to restrain them from infringing a patent for hay elevators, granted to Edward L. Walker and others, and assigned to him.

granted to Edward L. Walker and others, and assigned to him.

The National Life-Insurance Company of the United States filed a bill against Richard F. and Elizabeth M. Gilbert, J. V. Farwell, trustee, Orlando G. Bartlett, Assignee of R. F. Gilbert, C. B. Riddle. Hiram L. Richardson, Frederick A. Young, and Hanibal Worcester, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,000 on Lot & Block 19 in the Town of Bourbonnais, Kankakee County.

19 in the Town of Bourbonnais, Kankakse County.

Bradford Hancock, Assignee of Daniel T. Elston, filed a bill against Robert M. Ades to set aside a transfer to the defendant of 48 feet in Block 6, of Elston's Addition, which is claimed to have been frandulently transferred with intent to give Ades a preference.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the following cases final hearings and creditors' meetings will be beld Oct. 2 before Register Hibbard: Charles G. Carlson, Daniel Wilkowski, Jacob H. Frank, Solomon and Hyman Brunswick, Samuel J. Jones, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., Alonzo Eaton, Robert Hermon, et al., William A. Ewing, Elisha R. Wheelock. Edward C. Waller. Frankin H. Beckwith, et al., Caivin M. Favorite, Richard Cross, James H. Hubbard, g James D. Robertson, and Samuel Zepp.

Robert E. Jenkins was yesterdsy appointed Assignee of Mark Harper and Frederick Clapp.

Superson court in Brief.

38, 14.

H. W. Chase and D. S. Pate filed a petition against Joseph Sherwin, W. L. Bradley, S. C. Davis, and Maria J. Boyington, asking for smechanics' lien to the amount of \$1,772 on Sherwin's fertilizing factory.

win's fertilizing factory.

KALA KOMA,

a new true vegetable hair preserver and restorer, which excels all other renewers and restorers in virtue, as it does not contain any poisonous drugs like sugar of lead, sulphur, nitrate of silver, etc., which all other hair preparations, without exception, do, and which, after continued use, will produce baidness, by destroying the roots of the hair, and cause insufferable headache and eruptions of the skin. It restores gray hair to its original color, cures baldness, eradicates dandruff, restores the scalp to a healthy condition, and is at the same time a first-class dressing for the hair. The manufacturers will be pleased to send a sample bottle to any address on receipt of \$1.

The manufacturers will be pleased to send a sample bottle to any address on receipt of \$1.

Chemists and Manufacturers. \$14 East Division street, corner of Sedgwick, Chicaro, Ill.

The trade supplied by Van Schack, Stevenson & Co., Wholesale Druggists, \$2 and \$4 Lake street.

PERSONAL TO MUSICIANS AND DEALERS. The practical knowledge brought to the Chicage Music Company, 152 State street, by Mr. William Lewis, so well known as one of our best musicians, is worth everything to their patrons in strings and

of bottles of Burnett's Cocosine have been sold during the last twenty years in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best hair-dressing in the

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT.
Splendid upright, square, and grand pla
Burdett and other organs, at lowest rates.
B Healy, State and Monroe streets.

Ozonised Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne. CODY-At Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, Richa

ody, aged 40 years.

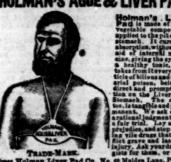
Ew Kaneas City (Mo.) papers please copy. Funeral on Sunday, 26th, by carriages to Cal-Funeral on Sunday, 26th, by Carriages to Cal-Funeral on Sunday, 26th, by Carriages to Cal-Funeral on Sunday, 26th, by Carriages to Cal-

rary.

Limerick papers please copy.

CRONIN—Priday, Aug. 24, of cholers infa
Elizabeth M., youngest daughter of PatriEllen Cronin, granddaughter of Mrs. Joh O'Brien.
Funeral Sunday, Aug. 26, from the resident the parenta, No. 276 Aberdeen-st., by cars to vary Cemetery.

Chicago Depot for Holman's Liver Pad, 146 Dear HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD.



RISTADOROS MAIR TYE

THE Crystal" Furnace.

Why try to warm your house with Stoves, when for eighty to one hundred dollars cash, you can have better heat, and avoid dust and dirt, by using the "Crystal" Furnace? Manutactured by

FULLER, WARREN & CO., 56 Lake-st., Chicago. CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYRI or CLKANRD and REFAIR RD, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COMB. A. McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison, st., Chicago, 107 North Staths-at, St., Lanis, Mo. N. B.—Ladier Dresse, Saques, Shavia, etc., dyed and cleaned.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughou the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 20 and upward at 25, 40, 60c per 30. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. HAIR GOODS.

Wholenale and Retail. Send for price that. Goods sent C. U. D. anywhere. Hairdone and the state of the control AUCTION SALES. NEW YORK,

JOHN C. WILMERDING, Auction

WOOLENS The subscribers will sell through WILMERDING HOGUET & CO., 64 & 68 White-st., New Yor City, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1877, at 1

5.000 PIECES ALL-WOOL MOSCOW BEAVERS

In Blacks, Blues, and Browns, In three distinct qualities:

These goods have all been made expressly for this season's regular trade. They are adapted to the wants of the Clothing Trade, Cloth Trade, and Cloth and Dry Goods Jobbers. For texture, quality and finish are not excelled by any goods in the market and are warranted all wool.

Also one hundred and fifty cases Ashworth & Jones' well-known Union Reserves.

Your attention is specially invited to this very attractive and persemptory sale. HARDING, COLBY & CO.

By RADDIN & CLAPP, LARGE AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES. TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

R.T.BABBITT, New York City.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

B. T. BABBITT. New York City. AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

On Saturday, Aug. 25. at 9 o'clock sharp. A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE Also the Furniture of a Doctor's Office. 350 LOTS W. G. CROCKERY, 75 DOZEN COAL HOR

Opening Fall Sale of one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Farmiture that has been offered at public anction.

A car load of Chamber Sets, in the white, 40 Bureaus, with frames, in the white, 45 Wainut Bedsteads, in the White, 31 Parior Suits in every style, Elegant Chamber Sets, Piano Forte, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Softa, Lounges, Marbie and Wood-top Tables, Wainut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Dressing Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, Oil Cloth, &c. Attend this large sale for bargarms.

GEO. P. GOR. & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.

REGULAR TRADE SALE TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 9:30 a. m. CLOTHING, CLOTHS, HATS, CARPETS, AND OTHER IMPORTANT SEASONABLE GOODS.

SPECIAL TUESDAY, Sept. 4. in case lots only,
Three Thousand Dozen Hose.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Our Second Fall Trade Sale Boots, Shoes & Slippers

WILL BR HELD WEDNESDAY, Ang. 29, at 9:30 a. m., Prompt, and to which we call the careful attention of city and country merchants. This sale, like opening, will be complete in all lines, PARTICULARLY of THOSE CUSTOM and CITY-MADE GOODS that we have sold so largely the past five years.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-SV. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SCHOOL FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 25, at 10:30, at our salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctrs. BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE, August 25, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery and Glassware, Hard-ware, Stoves, Scales, Safes, tc., at their salesrooms, 118 & 120 Walash-sv.

HAINES PIANO FORTE, F. C. LIGHT PIANO FORTE, AT AUCTION,

THIS (Saturday) MORNING at 11:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. SALE IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the undersigned "Trustee," will be sold by Public Auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, in Baltimore, at 1 o'clock p. m., on THURSDAY. Aug. 30, 1877, the well-known Baltimore Steam Sugar Refuery, recently occupied by Mesars. Woods, Weeks & Co., together with all the Machinery and Fixtures, which are in excellent condition. The buildings cover a square of ground, bounded by Lombard and Concord-sts. Market-space and Jones' Falls. Also a lot and improvements northwest corner Concord and Hawk-sta., 25 ft. 6 in. by 60 feet, containing the well, &c. Pull particulars and inventory on application to "Trustee." Possession Sept. 1. 1877.

WM. H. PEROT, "Trustee."

F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auctra.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

NEW FURNITURE A FULL LINE OF
Upholsfered Goods, Chamber Suits of all
grades, Carpets, &c., &c.
At 12 o'clock precisely, we shall sell one Elegant SQUARE GRAND PIANO,

We shall also sell two new Weed Sewing Ma-thines. Also s large lot of Miscellaneous Goods. By JOHN C. PARRY,

276 East Madison-st. PARLOR SUITS
In Velvet and Rep. Marble-top and Plain Chambel
lets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Parior and Ex. Tables,
Battresses, Bedding, Carpets, Heating and Cook Letter from Th vor of Its Re

SIL

pecie-Paymen

New York, Ang. 1 the New York Tri the silver question, i denied.
there is any conspair the obligation entitles the public entitles arincipal at

Miss Theodora i

of surprise and agi den stroke of gow Daphne.

An invitation to large steam-yacht, ping his potate bor, saw the land has already be-rig and tonnage to to say what an in-lead to.

"Although, as I Theodora, "I ente-that our papa was the Jorningham fa it were yesterday, Jorningham, was name, at all et the in its youth in his youth even, of his marr the house. Now, coincidences, we not the coincidences, we not the coincidences. travagances is a volume, you would be Fief-de-la-Rein of thickly-strewn interest of her remain living of necessity,

piness. Miss last will be a t Honorables, and into which they is Looking up her of habit, her fir that sets forth La

TOILET SOAP.

sery it Has No Equal.

I, New York City.

TOILET SOAP.

dy pure article of the T. Bankerr, of Manufacturer

e of ar

T. New York City. ON SALES. GORE & CO., r. 25. at 9 o'clock sharp.

D FURNITURE. ERY, 75 DOZEN COAL HOES

GOODS.

TRADE SALE G, CLOTHS, CARPETS, BEASONABLE GOODS. CIAL

and Dozen Hose.

GORE & CO., Auctioneers. Fall Trade Sale es& Slippers

INC. 29, at 9:30 a. m., which we call the n of city and coun-

This sale, like the be complete in all ULARLY of THOSE CITY-MADE GOODS sold so largely the

UTTERS & CO.

FURNITURE TOTION,

NG. Ang. 25, at 10:30, at 120 Wabash-av.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctra.
8 SATURDAY SALE, 19:30 o'clock a. m.
19:30 o'clock a. m.
10s, Carpets, Mirrors,
1 Glassware, Hard18s, Scales, Safes,
118 & 120 Walash-av.
10 FORTE, HT PIANO FORTE,

UCTION, NING at 11:30 o'clock, at ad 120 Wabash-av. ENNETT & CO. BALTIMORE.

m Sugar Refinery IC AUCTION.

of trust to the undersigned by Public Auction, at the in Baltimore, at 1 o'cluck Y. Aug. 30, 1877, the well-m Sugar Refinery, recently code, Weeks & Co., togethery and Fixtures, which are a The buildings cover a need by Lombard and Comes and Jones' Falls. Also a northwest corner Concord in. by 60 feet, containing ruculars and inventory on the. "Possession Sept. 1. H. FEROT, "Trustee." REHOUSE & CO.,

clock this a. m., another stock of

RNITURE. LINE OF Chamber Suits of all pets, &c., &c. we shall sell one Elegant AND PIANO, wood Case, Carred Round entirely new. The parmakers' guarantee for ave

of Miscellaneous Goods. C. PARRY,

B. SUITS

a-top and Piain Chamber

a-top and Piain Chamber

a, Parlor and Ex. Tables,

peta, Heating and Cook

of all finds.

Letter from Thurlow Weed in Fayor of its Remonetization.

SILVER.

The Objections to a Double Standard Not Well Founded.

Both Foreign and American Bondhold-ers Have Been Munificently Rewarded.

The Argental Wealth of the Country Should Be Applied to Its Proper

Specie-Payments, Without the Une of Bilver, Will Be Indefinitely

Deforred.

New York, Am. 15, 1877.—To the Editor of the New York Tribune: The discussion of the sulver question, as I hope and believe, progress existractivity. The discussion of the sulver question, as I hope and believe, progress existractivity. The strong positions that the position of the sulver question, as I hope and believe, progress existractivity. The strong positions that the strong positions that the strong positions are the strong positions and progress existractivity. The strong positions that the strong positions are the strong positions and progress that free the strong positions are the strong positions and progress and the strong positions are the strong positions and progress and strong positions are the strong positions and the strong positions are the strong positions are the strong positions and the strong positions are the strong positions are the strong positions and strong positions and strong

ment, on the ground that

EVEN CONGRESS MAS NO POWER

to impair the obligation of the contract.

It is not perhaps to be regretted that the consideration of the bill remonstizing aliver, which passed the Honse of Representatives by a large majority, was postpound by the Senate. The merits of the question will be better understood when Congress reassembles. Those who saw resumption and prosperity in the near future, by a repeal of the law of 1873, will not long be stigmatized as "unfationists." We are enjoying, in the subsidiary silver which has quietly taken the place of paper stamps, a gratifying installment upon the full measure of the blessing which a return of the silver dollar as a lefaltender will confer upon the people. And yet these bright half and quarter dollars and dimes are held by the advocates of a single standard as parts of a policy ciculated to debase the currency.

Meantime, the one-standard theory, as the discussion progresses, grows weaker. The one-standard ard advocates, until their positions had been ventilated, carried every thing by storm. I have carefully examined their side of the question. The argument is narrowed down to two points, viz: first, that Latin Government insists that a double standard is inconvenient; and, second, that America produces too much silver. For these reasons Northern Europe requires the adoption of a gold strudard, in the dawn of civilization, and for many succeeding centuries, there was but a single standard, and

"Silver has been a standard," in the language of a distinguished statesman, "since the days of Abraham." If during the last thousand years, a single standard had been deemed advisable, that standard would have been silver.

The law of 1873 demonstizing silver was quietly but skilifully worked through Congress. The purpose and effect were not understood by one out of the bondholders, as ureers, and speculators in gold. Its effect has been to crippic industry and oppress lator. There seems in the minds of the advocates of the gold standard but one int

must yield to the bondholders. No matter what amount of loss or suffering reaches other interests and other classes, the bondholder must be protected. The bondholders are not only wards of the Gevernment, but enjoy the sympathy of the press. Every other department and branch o business may suffer. Labor may seek in vain for employment, but the cond-holder must have his interest in gold, which he

The vigilance of the Government and the pres in their defense of the bondholders suggests an in quiry which is certainly pertinent, and may possi-bly prove useful. Foreign capitalists nuturall TOOK ADVANTAGE OF OUR NECESSITIES during the Rebellion to purchase our bonds at a lo-agure.

.. \$76, 250, 000

proportion of the decorative habits and tastes of the world. In ancient times it was so abundant that Polybius says the tiles upon the roof of the temple at Echatana were of solid silver, and the beams and pillars of the temple were covered with pistes of silver and gold. Not then, or in the days of King Boltonon, when it is taid to have been still more plentiful, did silver case to be a standard. It was reserved for an American Congress to pass a law demonstrate.

ernments espriciously demanded a single standard, SILVER COIN ENVOYED AY INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER.

The Spanish and Mexican dollars formed a part of the circulating medium of England. Europe, and America, and were almost exclusively the currency of India. China, and Japan. But now, without any public necessity or for any reason affecting the rights of nations or the welfare of pepples, we are arbitrarily required to discard a monetary standard with which the whole world is familiar, and which has fursished facilities for conducting the various business interests of all the nations of the earth with convenience and safety for more than twenty centuries. And, as I have before stated, the grounds upon which this demand is made, stripped of verbiage, are: first. that a double standard is inconvenient; and, second, that America is too rich in sives. Will it be seriously urgod that these ubjections are sufficient to begule us inho a betrayal of vital interests, interests protected by our constitution and laws? The emburrassing and mortifying circumstance is, that the pressure comes not so much from abroad as from ourselves. In 1873, Congress, with a very imperient understanding of the question, passed a law demonetizing silver. And now, with a better knowledge of our duty and interests, when the repeal of that law is demanded, vehoment and demaciatory opposition is made by the leading and most influential journals of our city. The advocates of a constitutional currency incur the same reproaches and epithets applied to those who are avowedly in favor of an irredocemble paper currency. For insisting upon the payment of the public debt in the precise currency. Mominated in the bond, "we are slipps nity stigmatedess repudiators. This gratuitous imputation will lose its power as soon as effect of its removed the products. The facilities of the qualintrinate value when had the precisus. Both pold and silver were valueless as money until they were made. Precious by Governments. The facilities are not the pold and silver doll

provided in our great need, the country and people will

soon REJOICE IN RESUMPTION AND PROSPERITY.

Practically, the Governments which have expelied eliver are not benefited by its exclusion from their currency. Germany, with her single "standard," and with the Fold extorten from France, was never in a less prospectors condition.

Resumption as at early a day as practicable is an absorbing and paramount interest. It vitally concerns the welfare of the people and the honor of the country. It should be sided in every practicable way by the Government, the banks and the people. Congress, if it had not been incompetent or indifferent could have, as Congress did after the War of 1812, done much to facilitate resumblion. A return to specie payment can be made easy or hard, easy by inspiring combines and naion, or hard by exciting distrust and demunication. Resumption is a national question, and should be so conducted as to unite all sections all classes, and all parties. Paper money is as indepensable as gold or silver. Indeed, we are far more largely indebted to "rags," as it is now the fashion to characterize bank-notes, for our national prosperity, then sulver or gold. In its most depreciated condition, paper money subsisted our forefathers during the Revolutionary War. Pape

money carried our country through the with England in 1812. Paper money served our Government and Union. We have money from 1776 to 1870 we all have made a poor show at the Philadelphia Charles with a metallic currency a

have been very tardy. The forests would not have disappeared, nor would village and cities have grown up with unprecedented rapidity. All our own interests, all our industries, and all our institutions have been cherished, sustained, and protected by the use of paper stoney. With nothing but hard money from the Landing of the Prigrims, we should have had nothing but hard times. Paper.

AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SILVER AND GOLD, was enabled to work out collightened and munificent enterprises and objects conferring wealth and happiness upon our people, and imparting strength to our Government! While, therefore, paper is convertible at all times and places into coin, bank notes are just as valuable as the precious metals. The great purpose and object of resemption is not so much to bring gold into circulation as to restore to the bank-notes their convertible character. Gold is passive; paper active. Gold works out its mission in vanits and coffers; paper coursed like blood through the veins and crecies of business, from the extremities to the heart of the astion, imparting strength, visco, and health to the whole body.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

WILD-TURKEY DOMESTICATION.

Formular Science Meality.

The following observations on the habits and domestication of the wild turkey we take from a paper of similar title by J. D. Catou, published in the American Naturalist. Mr. Catou commenced domesticating the wild turkey about ten years ago, his original stock having been procured from the eggs of the wild hen; it has been twice replenished in the same way. The young birds from the wild turkey's eggs, when brought up in close intimacy with the human family, become very tame, but they are afraid of strangers, and when anything excites their suspicion they take wing and are off like a flock of qualis. The young turkeys breed freely when a year old. Mr. Caton is now raising the eleventh generation of the domesticated wild turkey, and says that the breed has not deteriorated either in size or in reproducdemonetising allere. And sow, with a better knowledge of our duty and interests, when the respect of that law is demanded, whenment and desaucistory opposition is made by the leading and smoot inflamental journals of our city. The story reproaches and epithese applied to those who are avowedly in favor of an irredecemble paper earnings. For insisting upon the payment of the public debt in the precise circumstant of the leading and sown and in the leading to the public debt in the precise circumstant of the public debt in the precise of Congress, can make white all the artificial disactantages under which silve labors, its relative value to gold is constantly approximating. The immediate effect of its remove the public debt in the circumstant of the public debt in the circumstant of the circums

ANTENNÆ OF INSECTS.

In working on the problem as to the use of the attennæ of insects, Mr. L. Trouvelot, as ne stales in the American Naturalist, produced a large number of butterflies of Limenitis disappus, and with about a dozen of these tested the truth of a stasement to the effect that a butterfly deprived of its antennæ, on being thrown up into the air, falls heavily to the ground without soreading its wings. All these butterflies took flight, but there was a certain hesitation in their movements. The author next carefully covered with thick Indian-ink the eyes of several individuals.

ed to go free. They could fly, and, though blind, avoided buring themselves by dashing against any hard object. Both antenna having been cut off from a binded butterfly, the insect when thrown up fell heavily. Another butterfly, blinded and with antenna removed, was set at liberty on a table. Then with a small brush a dron of sweetened water was beid near the mouth, head, spiracles, etc. The insect remained perjectly still; but, when the stumps of the antenule happened to be touched, it unrolled its probosels and scarched for the sweet liquor. The next insect was treated like the last, save that a drop of thick gum-arable was allowed to dry on the stumps of the antenna. The insect could not use its wings, and was insensible to the touch of sugar-water on the scaled stumps. Experiments showed that insects deprived of their antenne do not copulate. The author next cut off the antenne of onta, and then let them go free with their comrades; these mutilated ants did not seem to recognize their fellows, nor did they follow the same path, but kept moving in a circle. The author, in summing up the results of his experiments, says that the same located in the antenne is not merely that of touch, hearing, or taste, nor a combination of all these: it appears to differ essentially from any of man's scores; it is a "kind of feeling or smelling at a great distance."

The lists of miles of the stream of the stream of the state of the sta

FATALITY OF INEBRIETY.

LETTERS FROM A MERCHANT.

But loving hearts and willing hands Received the little one, So that the babe has never m. s'e Her bome beyond the sun.

The wise ones need not shake to a beads And say that this is fable; For here, before our eyes, to Is darling little Mabel— A merry, romping little sprite, Half angel and half human: From her may coming years eve A true and noble Woman. Curcaso, Aug. 17, 1877.

of habit, her finger soon rests upon the page that sets forth Lady Lydia Jorningham's credentials.

"JORNINGHAM—Lady Lydia Tabitha, daug. of the Sixth Earl of Killaloc, born 1854, mar. 1875, Peter George Jorningham. Esq."

And then, the vital question of aristocracy set at rest, comes the minor one of how Daphne shall be conveyed to the acme of her approaching grandeur.

"Daphne will do one of two things," says Aunt Hosie, with her accustomed trenchancy: "walk to the harbor, a matter of close upon four miles, with the thermometer at seventy-eight, or ride there in the spring-cart. For her complexion's sake, if Jean Marie has finished brise ing the upper field (Aunt Hosie's agricultural phrases are of a strictly composite order), and if Maitre Andre has no better use for the mare, I should advise the spring-cart."

"The spring-cart." "ethoes poor Theodors, almost with tears. "Well, well—before people of one's own class, I suppose, one may afford to make a show of poverty. If Mr. Jorningham's wife were the daughter of a cotton lord, we must hire the barouche. Lady Lydia will look upon the spring-cart in the light of an eccentricity."

Accordingly, shortly after 7 o'clock, the "eccentricity" stands resty before the porch: Jean Marie in his meeting-house black, Lisette, the sout old Normandy mare who does the united work of half a dozen peasant farms, in her best harness.

Daphne is dressed in a plain holland suit, and the straw hat trimmed with white ribbon that she wears on Sundays at the village-church; her adornment a little posegay of clove-pinks worn in her waist-belt. As she turns to nod a last good-by to Paul before starting, Aunt Hosie cannot choose but think—a new romance ever present before her mini—of that evening, four years ago, when the girish figure tripped forth through the summer twilight, the girlish heart, credulous of all things save wrong-doing or deceit, went forth to meet its doom.

"It was a master of certainty that people would find us out in time," observes Theodora, taxing regretfully at

A BLUSTOCKING

FOR MARKET STATE AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF

11

THE HOME.

LIGHT BOLLS. de your charmed circle, "Home," e stood, nor dared to come; fear and trembling now I ask,

tter way, my sisters, pray, sorning, noon, and night, store his lordship, rolls takes, soft and white?

Then take the secipe of mine, take my word, take my word, sed it, rolls are fine, and never gru mbling heard:

Of tepid water, on of yeast, half-fu ll—you take; str into this the flo A batter thick you make.

Put this to rise at eight a. m.,
If rolls you wish for t on;
At twelve, more four an. I water add,
If needed this may be. A piece of butter, or of las the

whichever you prefer. lold into rolls at three p. m.,. Let rise till time to bake.

cy, Ill., Aug. 24. LETTER-BOX. of Letter-Box comisms a mm unications lowing contributors. All, lette. will be upon receipt of address:

THE HOME MEETING.

THE HOME MEETING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—The richly-adorned room was vacant of all visible life, though a a hort stretch of the imagination served to bring up a 1 ost of ghostly inhabitants flitting noiselessly throa, the depths of its earthly magnificence. The cla gantly-apholatered chairs sat prim and dignified around the exquisiteity tinted walls. elbow to elbow, hice a faithful regiment of warriors guarding some dangerous defile where the foe were apt fo pounce down at any moment. In and out through the richly-curtained concealments the dusky shadows crept, now darting into corners, now hovering beneath the heavily-draped windows, or dashing up to revel in the gloom of the lofty ceiling. This is the condition in which I found the magnificent Sherman House club-room on that memorable day in the annals of Homedom, as, alone and unguarded, I entered its mystic cepths, made more mystical by the lowering, dripping, forpidding saspect of the sky. For a few moments I remained in all the grandeur of supreme loneliness, when a buzzing near the door arrested my stitention, and I knew I was no longer to be alone. A bevy of pleasant faces entered, the snadows flitted merrily out and in, the chairs began to be displaced from their prim statelliness as form after form rustled into place, until only standing-room remained, while the fair-haired reporter sat moodily at the table looking as if he felt himself suddenly thrust on the criminal-docket, with no ready means of escape at hand. Three o'clock iount the room, which an hour before seemed so rull of sombre shadows, all aglost with the happy countenances of The Home friends, who brought with them such a cheery, genual atmosphere that even the youth at the table almost smited.

And yet we plied the poor soul, for we saw that he was abashed before such a bevy of the fair sex, and, when his report next day showed so plainly the sad state of his mind; we saw that our pity had not been wasted, for did he not bring. Deronda in the tendence of our wo

not been wasted, for did he not bring "Deronda" all the way dogn from Wisconsin, when Polo is his place of residence?
In the absence of our worthy charwoman, Amie M. Hale, who was languishing on a sick bea at home, the chair was failed by Fern Leaf to the sat-spatish of all present, who were pleased to have their floral favorite brought so prominently before them, though they regretted the absence of their medical friend.

strict count there were fifty-eight of our By strict count there were fifty-eight of our varm-hearted co-workers assembled to give us helr help and encouragement, and we venture to seert that not one of them went away from the pacious apartments without a mental "God less our Home" pronounced in benediction, and a ferrent "God speed" to be gentlemanty proprietor who as kindle pare us the use of his beautiful rooms. The meeting was a grand success, and the Committee were so far encouraged and animated by the cordial greetings and happy expressions of sympathy and assistance that a meeting was called for the following day, which resulted in the appointing of Chairmen for the different sub-committees, the adoption of the accompanying programme, and the decision of the time at which the entertainment shall be held.

held.

HOME CONVENTION PROGRAMME.

The following order of exercises has been decided upon for the forthcoming entertainment of THE TRIBUNE Home Club, which has been appointed for Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 27th

The Triburk Home Club, which has been appointed for Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 27th of September, at Chicago:

First day—Sthering at the ball and permanent organization. Evening—Literary exercises.

Second day—Fair for sare of fancy articles and flowers, interspersed with children's exercises. Evening—Sociable, with super at 10 p. m.

Chairman of Floral Committee—Fern Leaf, Box 1976, Ottawa, Ill.

Chairman of Fancy Articles Committee—Maine, 60 Twenty-third street, city.

Chairman of Chidren's Festival Committee—Theodora C. Campbell, 408 Wabash avenue.

Chairman of Hondren's Festival Committee—Theodora C. Campbell, 408 Wabash avenue.

Chairman of Ranquet Committee—Mrs. L. A. Hambleton, 430 West Madison street.

Chairman of Ranquet Committee—Annt Jemima, Genew, Ill.

The Executive Committee carnestly desire each sind every member or friend of The Home who is willing to aid in making this Convention a success, and who have not already responded to a former call of the Committee, to write at once to the several Chairmen of the different sub-committees at their address as given above, what they are willing to furnish in each of the different sub-committees at their address as given above, what they are willing to furnish in each of the different sub-committees at their address as given above, what they are willing to furnish in each of the different departments. These letters mast be written at once, as the committees meet again Sept. 1 to report, and we are in hopes all the friends of The Homes will offer what aid they can, even though it be hitle.

Mrs. C. S. Mattesox.

and they can, even though it be hettle.

MRS. O. S. MATTESON.

PROPER FOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—We observe that some contributors to The Home are laboring under the false impression that the sort of food children eat is of no kind of importance. They seem to think that a child may turivo as well on one sort of food as on any other; that its body will increase in form and beauty as much on sugar as on meat, on carbon food as on aitrosen, and so on generally; that the kind of food has no bearing upon its health and growth, and that what a child longs for sugar, it should have it—If it longs for lime, or clay, or slate-pencils, it shouls not be forbidden. If it craves, the mother should gratify its cravings. If it wishes for smoked beef. Irred veal, or Bologna sausage, it should not be denied. Now we ask, is it true that a child's freaks should be gratified? Are the results of observation and experience to be disregarded? Is science on the subject of food of no value? Does the intelligent farmer think so? Does he not adapt the feeding of his cattle to the object he has in view? If he wishes to fatten his sheep, does he not give them that kind of food that produces fat? If he wishes to produce muscle, does he not pre-carribe muscle-making food? If he desires his cows to yield an abundance of milk; is he not careful to measure out to them a certain amount of certain kinds of food, that are known to increase the quantity and improve the quality of milk?

The same law holds good in the regetable world. Wheat grow and yields seed only in certain soils. Onte must find the elements of its growth and yield in the soil. Fig trees do not produce fruit in sand-hills, nor do pear trees thrive in Lake Michigan. So that, reasoning from analogy no see than from experience, we must think that a finess in food exists; that if is of the gravitate consequence that calldren should have those kinds of food that promote their growth; that all sorts of diet do not accomplish this purpose. If no finess exist

specially resulting they ware of the said, the street of the process of the condition of th with it is nech away as to be called respiratory food. We see in this case, as in many others, that nature mingles and combines the element most trangely.

If we consider on what the various tribe of man ha ve lived, we may draw some lessons for the best efft of those who are studying the great subject of a uman nouteshment. We may be surprised at the a ndless variety of nutriment on which man can live. So we may inquire what may be considered the proper food for man, and especially for children, who are in a growing condition, or ought to be.

If we aximine the history of this subject, we find sad p. coofs how closely disease and death are associated with the poor supply of food. Man may live a nearly anything. The different parts of the earth have different parts of the earth have different climates create, the necessity for different kinds of food. The what of hot climates does not possess so large a pert, mage of heat producing elements that of cole. Climates, so that we clearly see that health and g. owth damands aftness of food to those who eat it. The people of the Arctic regions feed on animals, and are particularly fond of fat, a slice of raw blubb 27, or a chunk of walrus. They consider a slice of taw walrus with littleslices of its fat a very delicion. dish. Cooking would spoil it. The South Greem ander loves the frozen seal. The raw bear gives hit a more streamth and nower of endurance than any other food. The Greenlander cats half frozen and half putrid seal with the keenest appetite. The blood of acaptured seal is a delicious dish and in never lost. The lociander depends mostly on fish. They may have milk, but bread and vegetables are scarce. The result is, that these people are annoyed by scurry, cured easily by a vegetable diet. Scurry and loprosy are common, as a result of their peculiar food. The Greenlander cats half frozen and half putrid seal is a delicacy. They may have milk, but bread and vegetables are scarce. The result is, that they found in make your farmance of the pound in our provi

VALUABLE RECIPES.

DEKALS, Ill., Aug. 20.—I, too, would like all the slee patterns advertised in The Home, but will not take up the valuable space in its columns to ask for them. Our Home Doctor knows everyask for them. Our Home Doctor knows every-thing, and may be everybody in Chicago. Let us ask ner to tell us of some poor female qualified to keep a pattern-shop. Then we will send all our "fancy work" patterns to her gratis. She can announce her residence in The Home, and a list of the patterns, with price, in a condensed form. It will not take the room that correspondents do now, and we can send our orders by mail, which wfi be more satisfactory to The Home readers, beside furnishing profitable employment to some worthy person these hard times. She could

ers, beside furnishing profitable employment to some worthy person these hard times. She could be a purchasing agent also. I have many times wished I could send to some reliable person who would charge a reasonable per cent for trouble, and send me what I could not find here, or what would cost me two or three times as much. All of us that wish to keep our Transuns supplements for reference know how difficult it is to tunt out a single recipe. I will send a list of good apple recipes, and others that have been called for:

French Rolls: Into one-pound of flour rub two ounces of butter and the whites of three eggs, well beaten; add a tablespoonful of good yeast, a little salt, sind milk enough to make a stiff dough; cover and set in a warm place till light, which will be in an hour or more, according to the strength of the yeast. Cut into rolls, dip the edges into melted butter to keep them from sticking together, and bake in a quick oven.

Whipped Cream—Take half a pint or one quart of milk boiled down to a pint. Add one-quarter pound of powdered lonf-sugar and half a teaspoonful of powdered gum arabic dissolved in orange-flower water. Beat the liquid till converted into froth, and send to table immediately. Playor the cream with vanilla or anything preferred previous to beating.

One Egg Cake: One and a half cups of sugar, three-fourths cup sour milk, one-half cup of bothers, and sould four to make a stiff batter, and spice to laste.

Feather Cake: One cup of sour milk, one-half cup of milk, one and one-half cup of milk, one and one-half cup of milk, one one table.

orange-flower water. Beat the liquid quil converted into froth, and send to table immediately, Playor the cream with vanilla or anything preferred previous to beating.

One Egg Cake: One and a half caps of sugar, three-focults cup sour milk, one-half cup of the sugar, one-half teappoorful of soda. Don't mit, one cup of chopped raisins, half at cap of butter or lard, one egg, even teaspoonful of soda. Don't at cap of butter or lard, one egg, even teaspoonful of soda, flour to make a stiff butter, and spice it beate.

Feather Cake: One cup of sour milk, one cup of sours make, one cublespeciation of soda, flour to make a stiff butter, and spice it beate, and the state, and prevent and the state, and spice of sour, one tablespeciation of a sugar, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of sweet-milk, six tablespoonsful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of haking-powder, one half cup of sweet-milk, six tablespoonsful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of haking-powder, one half cup of sweet-milk, six tablespoonsful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of haking-powder, the sugar threat of the sugar, vince, steam the supplest III a fork will go through and threat of the sugar, vince, steam the supplest III a fork will go through and threat of the sugar, vince, steam the supplest III a fork will go through and the sugar, vincest, and proceed the will supple supplest the supplest threat of the supplest iii a fork will go through and the supplest supplest three threat of the supplest supplest three three will be supplested that the supplest supplest the supplest supplest three three will be supplested to the supplest supplest three three will be supplested to the supplest supplest three three will be supplested to the supplest three three will be supplested to the supplest three three will be supplested to the supplest three three three will be supple

a sevente of shamming speaks, them below the content of the conten

BE LIBERAL

BE LIBERALS

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHARPAICH, Ill., Aug. 22.—For many weeks have I been a silent yet appreciative reader of those columns graced by so many beautiful letters, on such various topics of interest, that it would seem impossible that all should not find there something to please the fancy or interest the mind. Never before have I ventured to accept the invitation to write, so generously extended to all who may feel an interest in this department.

It was with regret that I beheld a spirited discussion arising over the question of intellectual culture, or whether articles of a more purely literary character should meet with a heartfelt welcome. Surely all will admit with Laura Earle that "there is no danger of there being any too learned or too wise," and that intellectual culture is very desirable at all times and in all places. Let us hope that all trouble is at an end, and that henceforth peace and harmony shall prevail. Surely the mollifying and conculiatory tendency of your last letters will have an effect in that direction, and I assure you that as such they have been noted with forth peace and harmony shall prevail. Surely the molilifying and conciliatory tendency of your last letters will have an effect in that direction, and I assure you that as such they have been noted with pleasure by many admiring readers. As Cactus says, "Let there be peace among you," for by the enmity that your discussion engenders you defeat the purposes for which you should aim. The intellectual and the social should harmonize, for from the blending of the two society is improved and beautified, life cheered and made better. From conflicting opinions and diversified tastes, differences will arise which must be volerated, locked upon kinely, and treated humanely. But is there not room for all? Who cannot relish the jokee of Chat? And surely all hearts will assent to the noble sentiments of Fern-Leaf's and Amber's last letters. It would be well for the world if there was more of a spirit of benevolence and generosity actuating our movements in life, if we were as solicitous for the welfare of others as for our own well-being. Oh, how much selishness is there exhibited upon every hand, and made manifest by our every action! The world has too few of those truly noble, whole-souted disinterested persons, whom we so admire when found yet are so loath to imitate, lest it prove inconvenient to us. Happy is the unselfash person, for surely it is more pleasure to give than to receive. How few there are who are ready and willing to sucrifice their own interests for those of others; and where are these—nature's noblemen—to be found? Is it among the palaces of the rich that you meet the most generous welcome; is it from their bounty that you are most often invited to partake! Often is it that the roughest exterior conceals the warmy hem in the products from over the waters, and finding a market for the productions of our own hand. His is a rough life, difficult is the work he performs; coarse are his manners and untutored his mind. Yet his is a warm heart, and where the man that will as quickly as he risk his own life t

Landence. Strikes and labor monopoliss, distance. Strikes and labor monopoliss, distance is selected by the selfshiness and greed that is an owner of the selfshiness and greed that is an owner of the selfshiness and greed that is an owner o

And the second s days were these things so? Law is respected more from a fear of the peak a desire to abide by it from a knowledge of the good that will dow from to observance; hence, and the contract of the productive of the productive of the productive of the productive of the next benedicial realis. How many the productive of the most benedicial realis. How many the productive of the most benedicial realis. How many peak and it only neces attentioning and invigorating to be productive of the most benedicial realis. How many peaks and the productive of the most benedicial realis. How many peaks and the productive of the most benedicial realis. How many peaks and the productive of the most benedicial realis. How many peaks and the productive of the most benedicial realis. How many peaks and the productive of the most benedicial realis. How many peaks and the productive of the most benedicial realis. How many the productive of the most benedicial realis. How many the productive of the most benedicial realis. How many the productive of the most benedicial realis. How many the productive of produ

"FILLING

many in the or. Mill and Emers

cient Latin auth

mothers of his work of foreign work of foreign for the elevation of the control o

SERVA

if I have failed been benefited been benefited adopting sugge feel that an i utors. "A kind," and it tired shoulders experiences of keepers situated A word to Fus

And still visited me. and tedious il brother brons

fo: Topsy, while a cooked by the gir neighbors has been g if for my houses e the of Puss and l

o re of Fuss and our aging her this light of Christian coald not belp to To New Subservald any the found it a very rastorer of borg in turning grand this balt about a very rest.

about a year, fra trink it much beta finally believe that brain, among my o treit use. The in

Cook County, / yery successful tre one ought to know before been in prin Il zele could not thereby been save 'impossibility of amust send it to might need should need. My plan is out, to apply over it is not in it begins to draw

and the disease commenced, it wi 'ha serum of the

FORKS VS. KNIVES.

Inprovement out Inter is over the bone. Lancing a making the pain better core imme the part; and the trib bandage, that part is bandage, that part being tompe qui ca no skill in this ungly form prome and called Pois analyset of it use of immenant is saving of time if one of immenant is experient to the interest of the original of the impression of t

Leworr, Ill., Madison, Wis., echow-chow. Tr. of small cucumb three beads cault a half dozen swe strong sait and will dozen swe strong sait and will a mpo so that the had three-fourth the carges of currant water. But it we powder into his put the picitis and over them. I wover until of Thin sing you that daiso: This beat pared, ay wall dried in the great property of the color of the picitis of the great property of the color will have a foot with layers of only singer, half re. When cool a ray for six mo

To be Curcaso, Aug., and received a lito Sadie for it.—
I want one that but is very short hook for a har can any one a sobliged to Kinde should think the never asked for will some one (to make an in boiled?

About this ma Lie qualified to a

CURE FOR FELONS.
TO GE SEATORY AND STATEMENT COOK COUNTY, AND 33.—I have a simple and very successful irestances for a felon, which every one ought to know, and which, I think, has never before been in print. I am sorry that Old Bacnelor Marke could not have known of it in time, and ribereby been saved great suffering; but feeling the language been saved great suffering to the language been beared to think of all that might and may be asked on the subject to the language been suffering to the lan

CHOW-CHOW.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Lenout, Ill., Ang. 22.—Busy Bee, Box 643, Madison, Wis., wants a good recipe for bottled chow-chow. Take a peck onions, small; one peck of small cucumbers, half a peck of string-beans, three heads cauliflower, three bunches of celery, a half dozen sweet peppers: soak the whole in arrong sali and water over night; in the morning d in off the brine and scald them all in weak salt and water. But before scalding cut them into a upe so that they will go easily into glass jars. Add three-fourths of a pound of mustard, two "acsiges of curry powder, two bottles of saisd oil, at its quarts of good vinegar; put mustard and a ury powder into the vinegar and let it come to a bid; put the pickles into the jars and pour the it all dover them while hot. Add the oil, and do "cover until cold."

To incing you may like my Indian pickle, I will

OLLA PODRIDA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, Aug. 24.—Some time since I asked for and received a lambrequin pattern,—many thanks to Sedie for it,—but it was not just what I want. I want one that does not come down in the centre, but is very short there, so as to accommodate a hook for a hanging-basket or bind-cage. Now, can any one send it to me? I am exceedingly obliged to Kindergartner for her information. I should think the system was excellent. I have never asked for a recipe yet, but now I want one. Will some one (Chat, perhaps) please tell me how to make an Indian pudding, either baked or bolled?

o make an instance of children, I am so little qualified to speak that I ought, perhaps, to hold my tongue; but I don't want to. My children act like sin, sometimes, and it seems as if a little taste of the rod would do them good, but I never used

meer than all of the kind that "thinketh no ill,"
though 100 years old and unmarried, you are not as "old make."

"FILLING THE TEA-RETTLE",
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

"OLIAIN SAC, Aug. 10.— I wast to congratulate the light prother upon his great social advantages, as conjured him to appreciate, as I fear a does the proof of the tribunal to the proof his first post of the proof his first post of the young heldes of the present describes of the young held the tribute of the young held the tribute of the present held the young in the original test, that they can discoust light and the present held the young held the young in the original test, that they can discoust light and the present held the young held the young in the original test, that they can discoust light and the young in the original test, that they can discoust light and the young in the original test, that they can discoust light and the young in the original test, that they can discoust light and the young in the you

delightful than music and nowers "Although never possessing a voce for singing or having much chance to cultivate instrumental music, I am passionately fond of it, and if any of you were to see me working in my flowers you would never doubt but that I loved them; and if any of you would wish to enjoy something that I do, I advise you to procure some mixed pansy seeds, without knowing what the different colors are, and have a pansy bed. You have no idea how much pleasure you will take watching the little darlings unfold their petals, and noting the different colors as they look up at you so shiply with their intelligent little faces. People say, "How can you devote so much time to your flowers?" My answer is, "Because I love them," and I am making all sorts of plans as to what I will do with them next winter, so as to brighten my home. Dr. Ennis has extended his kindness to me, and I am anxiously watching the slips. I wish we could persuade him to write for The Home, for he could give us flower lovers so much aid. By the way, speaking of flowers reminds me I want to tell you how I start my slips and have good success. I put the slips in jars filled with rich soil, and then take a small, low box and set the jars in it and put pieces of troken glass over the top, —you can get the glass at any hardware store. Then I set the box in a shady place until they are well rooted. I remove some of the glass and give them air occasionally, and keep them moist, and take them out of the box when they have a good start. I have gained much assistance from The Home. I have made a good many fancy articles that were very pretty. People ask me, Where did you learn to make this or that and I answer, Ont of The Home. I made a crystalized frame which every one says is lovely. Instead of white I took pink zenhyr and wound around the frame until covered, then tied some of it as you tie for a moas mat, and wound it over the other, and then put it in the alum-water until crystalized, and it is a thing of beauty. Then I laid some curar-ligh

GROWING POOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Wisconsin, Aug. 2d.—I would like to say a few words to Corinna C. C. Your letter appealed directly to my heart, for I know all about "growing poor." I do not know as I shall be of much use to you, for we live in a small place where it does not take a small fortune each year to provide for a family; and as to growing poor gracefully, I do not know about that, but I do know that one may prow poor happily, if she tries. But, my dear, I do not believe that you will be able to be happy or to keep your pleasant contented face, if you allow yourself to run up bills. I think I should prefer starving to that, but I do not consider either necessary.

starving to that, but I do not consider either necessary.

Seven or eight years ago my father failed, lost all that he had exceeding our home. There was absolutely nothing left, for we uid not fail rich. Two of my brothers and myself went immediately to work. The boys did anything they could get to do for the first year. After that they got permanent places as clerks for a reasonable makey. I taugust school for the first three months; but deliver me from that! I would rather wash dishes all of my life. During that time I gathered togethers nice little music class, which I kupt for three years. For the first two years we children handed our earnings into the general household fand, which my mother managed so successfully that we always lived comfortably. But she never would run in debt for anything, and that is where I got my rule of life. Fuy its you go.

Three years ago I was married. For the first six

STREET-FLIRTING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DELAYAK, Wis., Aug. 21.—As I have been a constant reader of The Home, though I am only 15, I thought I would try my skill in writing about street-fiirling. The impression that pretty girls like to be smiled, winked, and howed at by gentlemen evidently prevails to an alarming extent among certain youths who imagine they possess irresistibly charming physiques. A casual observer might not notice this fact, but those whose business requires them to be much on the streets cannot fail to do so, especially when the habituse of Broadway are more carefully observed. A lady who possesses a pretty face likely, and one who possesses a becoming tollette is liable, one who possesses a pretty face likely, and one who possesses both is almost certain. to be stared and smiled at, and probably followed, by some shallow-brained fop, who imagines overy lady he meets is struck with his fine personal appearance and good clothes. Some of these self-satisfied youths are constantly in motion, and apparently their chief aim is to pass and repass attractive young ladies as frequently as possible in a given time and space, Others locate their!" stunning "frames in striking attitudes on promient attreet-corners, and, allowing pretty damsels to pass in dress review, bestow their serpentine greeting on all who are so fortunate as to notice them. There are, of course, circumstances under which acquaintances may be formed without introductions. Some girls claim that the only attraction possessed by street-filtring is that "there's so much into about it." and nothing more serious liable to result. This theory will not hold good in one-half the cases, as fully that proportion of firting girls become unstable or demoralized women. It may be fun at first for girls, but men zereiv waste as much time and devote so much labor to the simple quest of fun as understood by the guileless misses. Girls who cncourage it, seldom, if ever, quit as refined and attractive members of society as when they commence

DIOGENES. DIOGENES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

West Defere, Ang. 15.—Corinna C. C. wants a recipe for growing poor gracefully.

Peter Cooper, out of the sympathy and goodness of his heart, has written it to be greenbacks, while the great and illustrious aerobat, Sam Cary, in response to the thousands who, like Corinna, have seen their carties builded on zoner lots vanish before the tread of butcher's bills and baker's tramps, advocated the efficiency of Peter Cooper's recipe as a panacea for growing poor during the tramps, advocated the efficiency of Peter Cooper's recipe as a panacea for growing poor during the fight over hard and sort money in Ohio.

Corinna, we must insist that heretofore the effort and search for consolation has been in the wrong direction. It is not a financial question, and its solution cannot be found in the direction you have vainly sought.

You need not fear that I shall afflict you by repeating the simple remedies, that you say you have tried. Far be it from me; they are too superficial. The disease of which you complain requires a philosopher's skill and a philosopher's remedy.

Greece has furnished the grand ideal of a happy real-estate operator in those times in the person of Diogenes.

stronge of mecosorial baseliery. Personning and the solution cannot be found in the direction kind," and it really lifts a barden from our own tired shoulders when we read the dally and hourly experience of the scores of mothers and house-keepers situated similar to ourselves.

A word to Fuse and Pealiers. Aporpos to you have a simple the property of the kitchen and wash his face. I passed through a moment afterwards, and the face hone, and I am anoment afterwards, and the face hone, and I am anoment afterwards and the face hone, and I am anoment afterwards and the face hone, and I am anoment afterwards and the face hone, and I am anoment of the face hone, and a through the face hone and the face hone, and a through the face hone and the summer of the control of the face hone, and a through the face hone and the same time another piece of meaning the face of the face hone and the face hone, and as the same time another piece of meaning the face of the face hone and the face hone, and as the same time another piece of meaning the face of the face hone and the face hone, and the face hone and the face

good-sized plants of any kind from the garden, and pot for winter, and not have them die. I have always lost my rose geraniums unless I sunk them in the pots. Will large geraniums if cut beck, both root and branch, bloom in winter? I shall have large quantities of Madeirs bulbs this fall, and would like to exchange for one calls bulb. When is the proper time for the separating of bulbous plants, spring or fall? Is there any particular way for pressing ferns to put on curtains or the wall, and when ought they to be gathered for use? DRYING CORN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 20.—Having found many helpful suggestions in The Home, I am moved to return the favors received by giving for your bene-fit my recipe for drying corn. Cut it off fine from the cob; scald with as little water as possible; then dry with all the water in which it was scalded. The drying is best done about a stove, —in pans or platters set above boiling water; in a hot even, care ters set above boiling water; in a hot gven, care being taken that none be burned; or on racks fastened to stove-pipe. The corn dried as before stated is cooked very much like oysters, and is voted here "tip-.op."

Inquiry has been made, I believe, for some cure for the aching feet and legs so often complained of by children. If the pain is occasioned, as is usually the case, by long-continued exercise on the feet, it may easily be cured by putting a pillow, or anything of that shape, under the feet (the children are understood to be in bed), and raising them higher than the head. It may not be exactly according to physicology to ascribe the pain to excess of blood in the veins of the feet, but the treatment, which, from experience, I know to be good, would warrant such an inference.

How many Home people are coming to the State Fair?

A CONVENTION FAIR. To the Editor of The Tribune.

PROULA, Ill., Aug. 20.—Has any one the September number of Peterson's Magazine for 1867?

It cannot be obtained of the publishers, and I want It cannot be obtained of the publishers, and I want a pattern of the tambourine girl in it. Will send something in exchange. Katie Brown, please call at Mt. Pulaski Post-Office for letter. I have not your exact address. Would it not be advisable for all who have asked and received patterns (or asked and falled to receive) to make one or more articles for the Convention and have there a fair, even if on a small scale? All the fancy work would be contributed, and, as we are as numerous as the "stars that shine and twinkle on the milky way," there would be variety enough to suit the most fastidious, and the expense would be comparatively nothing.

St. Luke's would doubtless be grateful for all we could give. For those who would necessarily be absent then, it would be a pleasant way of showing their rood will. "A man who cannot model a perfect statue may yet erect a lamppost, and place thereon a light which shall save many a wayfarer from stumbling."

INNOCENCE.

DOUGHNUTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—I wish some of my sisters would give me a recipe for doughnuts,—mine are always greasy. It is not because I do not have the grease hot when I fry them, so I have nearly burned them at times, and they are always the same. I do not pul much butter in them either, and yet—and yet—well, good sisters of The Home, tell me why it is, for my "hubby" is so fond of them, and I'm so anxious to have them right. One more favor and I'll take my "bunnit" and leave you. Two vears ago I listened to a very interesting address "On Our Women who Work." It was given by a Mrs. Nacy, of Chicago, and I've endeavored to get her address, but I have as yet failed. I senta letter through the Post-Office, but got no reply. Can any of my sisters give it me? We are preparing for an entertainment, and wish to have the address repeated. Should this meet the lady's eye in question will she be good enough (also any of The Home) to address Mrs. Ward P. Harris, Davenport, Ia.

Mrs. W. P. H. DOUGHNUTS.

taught school for the first three months; but deliver me from that! I would rather wash dishes all of my life. During that time I gathered tegether a nice little music class, which I kept for three year. For the first two years we callidren handed our earnings into the general household fund, which my mother managed so successfully that we always lived comfortably. But she never would run in debt for anything, and that is where I got my rule of life. Pay as you go.

Three years ago I was married. For the first six mouths my husband purchased everything for the house, but we ayoung friend said the other day about he nouse, "I was all feast or all famine when Mr. H. bought the provisions," and bealds it

one cup nats (any other as the control of sugar, three care, Sponge cake: One cup flour, one of sugar, three care, one teaspoon baking-powder, one tablespoon water or milk, flavoring.

I can give a very good recipe for cream suffs if any one wishes it. I would like the ladies to try these recipes and report accordingly.

CROOKED LIMBS.

CROOKED LIMBS.
To the Editor of The Tribusa.

CRICASO, Ang. 24. Anxious Mother, you say your baby has crooked limbs. Take off her shoes and stockings and let her run barefoot. This gives free play to all the smaller bones of the foot and enables her to stand squarely and firmly. Then when your little one is cuddled on your lap, rub the limb and foot gently while you talk and sing to her. The little bones are not much more than muscle; you can shape them at your will. Remember this is not the work of a day. Keep your baby barefoot for three months, and I will warrant you a cure. My own boy was cured twenty years ago, and I have been thanked again and again by other mothers, for this, my own common sense, remedy.

AN INVALID'S COMPLAINT.

AN INVALID'S COMPLAINT.

AN INVALID'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The Tribuss.

Curficaso, Aug. 24.—Will some of the kind ladies of The Home help an invalid by telling what will cure, or even relieve temporarily, a most distressing complaint? I have suffered long with rheumatism, which seems to be leaving me, but in its stead comes every two or three weeks the most intolerable itching and burning of the feet and ankies, with a dead, soreness of the bones, to which severe pain would be a luxury. When this itching comes on it seems as though I should tear the flesh from the bones. Some say it is an impoverished state of the blood, but doctors disagree, and I suffer much. Perhaps the ladies may have known of such a case, and will tell me of something I can try for its relief.

SPATTER WORK.

SPATTER WORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 23.—May Day, all that is required for spatter work are a few ferns, or other shapely leaves, carefully pressed, a stick of Ind's ink, and a tooth-brush. Group your leaves and keep them in place by pins tack upught and into the table or board beneath. Dampen the brush slightly,—It is better to rub the wetted finger across it.—then brush it across the ink: draw the edge of a knife backward and forward across the brush, carefully and evenly spattering every uncovered part of the material. Let it dry; then unpin your leaves. Straight strips of paper, two or three on a side, and crossing at the corners, make a preity border.

J. S. W., Box 2, 302.

COCKROACHES.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Will some good sister or brother of The Home tell me how to dispose of superfluous cockroaches—by death, not by emigration, to-be rapidly followed by immigration? Since the 1st of May our substance has been largely consumed by druggists. The roaches like me, they like borax, and insect powder; these brove to be a tonic for the little fellows, who only come back and cry for more. Striking does no good. They will not go West. Who will break up this monopoly?

INFORMATION WANTED. To the Editor of The Tribune. WINONA, Minn., Aug. 21.—After much awe and

Winoxa, Minn., Aug. 22.—After much awe and trembling I now dare to cross the portal of The Home. I have been greatly astonished at the wisdom displayed by The Home's contributors on such questions as "The Floater," "Government of Children," etc.; but, after all, I venture to intrude in your stronghold. I would like to know how to finish fret-work in oil, varnish, shellac, and polish. I would particularly like to know how to polish hollywood. Anything pertaining to bracket-sawing I would like to hear.

WAVERLY,

CONDENSED MILK. Chicago, Ang. 24.—If the mother of the 3-months baby, who has lost the cow, will use condensed milk, both she and the little darling will be delighted with the change, and slad that her want, published in THE TRIBUKE, met the eye of an OLD BACHELOR.

denesd milk, both she and the little deriling will be designated with the change, and ded that her want, published in The Tranzoux, not the eye of an one of the control of

ST. NICHOLAS for September (Scribner & Co., New York). WIDE-AWAKE for September (D. Lathrop & Co., SANITARIAN for September (A. N. Bell, New York).

AMERICAN LAW REGISTER for August (D. B. Candeld & Co., Philadelphia).

ATHENEUM for August (Springfeld, Ill.).

BROOKLYN MONTHLY for August (D. J. Tapley, Brooklyn, N. Y.).

PHARM ACIST for August (Chicago College of Pharmacy).

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Current numbers (Littell & Gay, Boston).

SELF-IMMORTALITY.

"Should men tive after death?" I asked a sige.
"I see not wherefore." he returned reply.
"There seems a selfish motive prominently high In what we hope for, as reward or ware For harmlessness below. The innocent, gay butterfly
That, from innocuous lowness risen, flaunts on high high sineses wings, doth more our thoughts engage (When seeking for a type of what to the post-mor-tal age Doth appertian) than other, worthleathings, that

by Two Mexicans.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Lawrences, Kas., Aug. 21.—When the Kansas editorial excursionists to the Rocky Mountains had climbed to the summit of the Sangre-de-Christo range by means of the wonderful Denver & Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge Railway, and when they had gathered for a little rest about one of the bubbling springs just over the "divide," attention was called by Judge Hallett, a member of the party, to a group of rocks some distance down the valley, named, presumedly from their shape,

THE "ANVIL ROCKS."

It was from this group of rocks, as an ambuscade, that the famous Espinosa Mexican outlaws shot and killed, with no other purpose than to shoot and kill, so many innocent travelers. The story is still an occasional startler to the reflective old settlers of Colorado, and the story is truly terriole enough in all its details to startle the most disinterested, whether resident in Colorado or thousands of miles therefrom. It is as follows:

From time to time, all through the year 1863, parties of troops or travelers passing through the south-central portions of Colorado would come upon

THE DEAD BODY OF SOME TRAVELER,

From time to time, all through the year 1863, parties of troops or travelers passing through the south-central portions of Colorado would come upon

THE DEAD BODY OF SOME TRAVELER, lying as it fell, with horse or team straying somewhere in the vicinity, and with no apparent attempt at rooberty, or other reason for the murder having been committed. A man would be found dead on the road, with all his valuables about him and his horse by his side; and the next day another would be found, many miles distant, under exactly similar circumstances. A rifle-shot would be heard in the vicinity of a mining camp, and proper investigation would reveal the dead body of some companion minor, herder, or other attache of the camp, who had wandered away. carelessly or upon some errand. After nine of these murders had been discovered, it was noticed that

EVERY VICTIM WAS AN AMERICAN, although the Territory at the time contained a large proportion of Mexican and other settlers. But murderers will out, and the agents of this wholesale slaughter first came out in this wise:

One day, two prospectors were riding together towards Californis Gulch, when suddenly a couple of Mexicans appeared in the road shead, with rifles in their hands, and fired simultaneously. One of the prospectors fell dead, while the other, though badly wounded, succeeded in retaining his saddle until he could reach the Gulch and report what had transpired. A party of miners soon left the Gulch in hot pursuit of the murderers. Their trail was found, and followed until, with a long-range rifle, one Mexican was picked off his horse. The other managed to make his escape. The wounded man was recognized as belonging to

A VAMILY NAMED ESPINOSA, residents of Southern Colorado. He breathed long-drawn curses upon all Americans, boasted of the number he and his brother had killed, and, while regretting his own untimely departure from the field of action, was in some legree content to leave the rest of the had race to the tender mercies of his more skillful brother.

The

nor even a merchant, yet by reason of having passed the last four years in occupancy of an official position in South America, requiring familiarity with commercial as well as diplomatic relations of the United States, has had ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

coession to study with some minuteness the causes underlying the decline of American commerce, and has it in contemplation to prepare an elaborate resume of these causes, so soon as his private engagements will permit. At present he only desires the opportunity to say, that, while some of the speakers fouched upon the border-lines of the question, no one of them seemed to grasp it in its entirety; and to make a few brief remarks in relation to the subject.

If I were compelled to state in a sentence the prime causes of the disappearance of the American merchant-ship from foreign waters, I would narrow them down to two: first, a lack of reciprocal commercial interests with certain countries; and, second, the policy of our Government in reference to maritime subsidies. There are others, quite distinct from these: but, if they do not lead up to the latter, they are but anxiliary in character to them.

As to the first: Take the example of the west coast of South America, with which our country once enjoyed a remunerative trade. When the California excitement began, in 1849, and a tremendous rush of people to be fed took place to recurry entirely uncultivated and without the means of feeding them, an immense trade at once sprang up with Chill, the great wheat-producing State of the Southern Continent. American ships swarmed upon the Pacific coast, and the traffic soon became mutual,—certain products of the new State being sent to the South. There are many private fortunes in both countries attesting the truth of this statement. When Califorsis took rank as one the first of the wheat-growing States of our country, Chill was compelled to seek other markets for her great agricultural product. None existed in the United States, and she found one in England.

Let us follow the case of Chill's little further. The other great productions of this latter country are silver and copper. No market for the

be common to the control of the cont

[All American experience in the subsidy and bounty business has shown the policy to be bad and corrupting. Next to the Credit Mobilier, the worst Congressional bribery-scandals ever revealed have grown out of subsidies to ocean-steamers. The country has not yet forgotten the rotten revelations of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line. The taxpayers have no more money to spare to buy Congressional subsidy-bills, and pay bounties, besides, for the benefit of rings and angein interests. In the infancy of steamand special interests. In the infancy of steam-ship-navigation- Great Britain paid; subsidies for carrying the mails, but she is rapidly withdrawing them, and in a little while will pay no more to any line.—ED.]

MILK WINE. Prepared in accordance with the views of the most noted Russian and German Physicians. It has been used successfully here for more than two years, and is sanctioned by the most eminent physicians of Chicago and cisewhere.

It is especially useful in Dyspepsia, Marasmus, and wasting diseases generally of either adults or children. It is unequaled as a Tonic or Natrient.

MANUFACTURED BY

A. AREND, Chemist,

179 East Madison-st., bet. Fifth-av. & LaSalle Call for literature on Kumys.

ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

Such he intrinde merit of the Royal Bakinto Powden, that to-day throughout the country it stands as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality since has it gained so high a reputation and position the kitchens of the cest Housekeeders in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city as a testily to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better bissuit, rois, such its companion of the cest of t powder.
A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will keep may length of time in any climate, and is not liable like most other powders, to contract dampness and spoil by exposure of the atmosphere.

The Boyal Barks Powners is for each by the best Grocers every where. DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER,

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER IS THE ONLY POWDER

Outh appertain) than other, worthlesthings, that weave the policy of the Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES

And R. A. R. Hall Rev

NOT ONE HOUR The Only Pain Remedy

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth

Cured by Radway's Resolvent

PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

MRS. C. KRAPE. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

We are well acquainted with hrs. Krair. She is an estimable lady, and very beneview. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Recovered by the druggiest of high mark bears to make the selling of the sell

DR. RADWAY'S

READ FALSE AND TRUE. Person on better street to HADWAY & CO., Se. as

The Tribune.

So many good things have columns concerning "dd have made it uncomfortable back some thoughts I have syself. Commentators differ he words that head this laty designated a worms con-

37c; 6.000 bits) sample at 450800 on track. Total, 300 bits.

Wheat—Sales 105, 000 to at \$1.07 for August, 90%3 peak for September, 90%4 for October, and 94%c for the year.

Corn—45, 000 bu at 4508641%c for August, 47%e47%c dos september, and 24% 150% for October.

Mess pork—1, 750 bris at \$42, 15 for October.

Lard—250 tes at \$11.75 for the year.

Mess pork was quite at \$12, 10%12, 12% for September, and 1,000 bris sold for October at \$12, 17%.

Lard was in faithfermand and imper, closing at \$8.20 for September and \$8, 20%8, 25 for October.

Sales 3, 15%8, 20 for September and \$8, 20%8, 25 for October.

ber. Wheat was fairly active and firmer, closing 14c high-er. September soid as 965,6306/ec. and closed at 945/68 perfect. August soid at \$1.0791.08 and closed at \$25.071.08 and closed at \$25.071

or the outside.

Cor, was in moderate request. August sold at 41% 41% and closed at the outside. September sold at 41% 482 and October at 42% 42%, both closing at the

nside. A charter was made for 20,000 bu com to Port Col-

GENERAL MARKETS.

fee: red-tippes, with do goest red do 45250; instite british, 46255c; inferior brush, 4625c; crooked do, 3664c.

BUITER-Trade was reasonably active, and the market was firm for the better grades. Common and inferior qualities continue somewhat neglected, and prices are variable. We quote: Fancy creamery, 256, 24c; good to choice grades, 16620c; medium, 13:s15c; inferior to common, 3612c.

BAGGING-Remains firm and unchanged. There is a good demand at the asnexed prices: Stark, 25c; Montaup, 235c; Lewiston, 235c; Otter Creek, 21c; American, 205c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bt, 1456,165c; gunnies, ainste, 1456; 15c; do, double, 245-23c.

CHEENS-The murket was unsettled and prices were reguler. Under a strong bull movement the market has been forced up full lettle per lb. or to 10@11c for rood to choice full creams. There is no condence in the permanence of these prices.

CUAL-Prices were unchanged. A light demand existed at the annexed quotations: Lackawanna, egg. 85.25; do nut and range, 86.0; Blossburg, 86.30; Britar Hill, 85.50; Baltimore & Ohio, 84.3085.00; Illinois, 85.50; Cartaberrie, 84.5084.75; Indiana biock, 84.50.

Lett-Be. Were in light request at 115-612c, and candled stock was quoted at 100.11c.

EGGS—Were in high research to now features. First — The market presented no now features. First — The market presented no now features. There was a well sustained activity and a firm set of prices. We again quoice No. I whitenah, per halt-bri. & 1004.25, family whitenah, \$3.25, tront, \$3.50, No. I shore mackersh, \$5.bri. & 3.5000.00 do extra. \$6.bri. \$13.00, No. I bay \$8.2568.50, No. 2, \$6.bri. \$8.006.25; large family do, now, \$6.bri. \$8.00 do bri. \$8.0060.25; large family do, now, \$6.bri. \$8.00 do

FINANCE AND TRADE.

State of Business at the Chicago Banks Yesterday.

The New Jersey Life-Insurance Fraud Exposed.

Present Condition of the Sutro Tunnel--The New Bonanza.

The Produce Markets Only Moderately Active Bogs Casier-Provisions Irregular.

Theat Strong, and in Good, Shipping Demand-Corn and Oats Easier.

FINANCIAL.

There was rather a better feeling among the bankers yesterday, but for the season, and with our immense crops to move, business is exceedingly duil. Orders from country correspondents were rather more lineral, but they were far below expectations. The fact is, ordinary counter business was the rule, and some of the banks reported

reassactions scarcely up to that.

The banks have an abundance of funds, —vastly nore than customers for the present find use for. blacount rates are nearly uniform, at 8 per cent, hough some of the banks still charge 10, especially for small parcels. Call loans can still be had at about 6, with rather a firmer market, due more to an expectation of a more active demand for money than from any immediate use for it. Street rates nominal at 8@10 per cent, with very little paper in

mained at about the cost of getting currency here, viz.: 80 cents per \$1,000 discount. The range may still be quoted at 75 cents per \$1,000; to customers per. Very few transactions between banks.

The bank clearings were \$3, 100,000.

THE NEW JERSET MUTUAL LIFE.

The New York Times of the 21st has a long arment of the New Jersey Mutual Life-Insurance
Company, compiled from the report of the Hon.
Henry D. Kelsey, Secretary of State and Insurance
Commissioner. This report and the villatinous
ransactions of the previous managers of the
Charter Cak and other companies have sufficiently
proved that the life-insurance business is furnishing the country with the "boss villatins" of the

chatter Oak and other companies have sumciently proved that the life-insurance business is furnishing the country with the "boss villains" of the up. Mr. Kelsey says:

To show how for years the annual statements of the Company had been deliberately falsified, worthless and fraudulent scarrifies reported and archibited, and the money which they represented appropriated by those in control to their own use; how feithers baisages were created in December and extinguished in January; how stocks and sonds had been reported as owned to which the Dompany had no claim, and mortgages efficiely divide the divide had not cally no value, but were created and arried as a cover for valuable assets abstracted and misspropristed, he has 2010 (deep into the sooks, and has revealed a depth of corruption which provokes him to say of the management that truth was the rule, honesty the exception. Some instances of its method will dilustrate. On Aug. 30, 1873, the Sheriff of Middlesex County sold land located in that country for \$11,000, being the mount due on a second mortgage on the same; there was also a first mortgage for \$8,000 on the reoperty, making it stand the purchaser in \$10,500. During the same month, by deed bearing date Aug. 30, this property was conveyed to one George W. Thompson; of Brooking, the consideration mamed being \$110,000. fifty lots which ham been otherwise disposed of being excepted. Thompson immediately, during the months of August and sentember, 1873, made conveyances of the property in parcels of from ten to twenty-six lots, by signiferent persons, the tent of the consideration named being \$117,550, sarying for the severall parcels from \$8,000 to \$12,000 each. The "purchasers" each misde mortgages to Thompson, ranging in amount from \$4,000 to \$8,250, and aggregating \$94,000. These mortgages were all transferred to the New Jersey Mainal by assignments, dated in August, September, October, and Not send to the company's office, \$7,875,68." Their facult blainer in bank on Pec. 1, 1875, was less than \$4,000,

periods they were created by depositing miscellancous notes, checke, and drafts, of little or no value, the amounts of which they procured to be carried to their credit, in order to show a balance, but which, by arrangement with the brink, was to be treated as a sort of special deposit, and not to be drawn against, and which the day when the apparent balance was needed being past, was extinguished, and the "paper" returned to them, in one instance "paper" of this kind inclosed in an envelope, under seal, indexed as continuing "securities" to the amount or \$40,000, was deposited in bank, the amount carried to their credit, their balance on Dec. 31 increased accordingly, and immediately after the envelope and codlents were returned, and their balance correspondingly relitted.

The insurance Commissioner promises that every effort will be made to accerely panish the men im-

fort will be made to severely panish the men im-

The Insurance Commissioner promises that every unfort will be made to acverely punish the men implement in their villainous transactions. Lot storn items to gustere clap them in State's Prison for life, and lat the State of Connecticut do the same for the roopers of the Charter Oak, and the country will delight to honer those stardy little States.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

If the Satro Tannel answers expectations—and ten few express sing doubt on the subject—if will add new and immense values to the bonanza mines of the Commicce lode. The Gold Hill (Nev.) News of the Commicce lode. The Gold Hill (Nev.) News of the Commicce lode. The Gold Hill (Nev.) News of the Commicce lode. The Gold Hill (Nev.) News of the Commicce lode. The Gold Hill (Nev.) News of the Commicce of outsairs of the press lode, and lightly upward grade toward the deep fastnesses of the mightly Comstock. It is already within the class than 2,000 feet more will the great lode, and class than 2,000 feet more will carry it directly into the working of the Savage Mine. It was desired not the same than 1,000 feet more will respect to the same of the first committee and those in the same of the great Savare Norgross-Chollar Combination shaft could near each other let off Halls for this first is now fully established. The first commercial of the tunnel with any of the Comstock workings will be with this shaft for the matual hencife of both. What the tinnel will pass through in the 2,000 feet before it formalias to be seen, but a bigh, decree of interest is plenty of room for a rood sized bonanza, and it is a very likely and direble place for one, or even two. As for the advantage of the tunnel short completed, that his been fully discussed already, and the News has repeatedly pointed out the same. Business men will decree and regulate the proposition when the trinnel is completed. The deepest point very likely and direble place for one, or even two. As for the advance of the tunnel who were, that has been fully discussed already, and the News has repeatedly

surface or fop of the Imperial shaft is 200 feet higher than the Yellow sacket.

THE REW BONANZA.

Maj. E. H. McDaniel delivered an interesting leature on the nilver mines of Arizona in San Francisco on the evening of the 15th. In it he described mining operations and prospects in that Territory, and, pertimilarizing, said:

The famous Silver King Mine has, up to this time, produced \$1.00.000 worth of ore. The Stonewall Jackson Mine, lately discovered has intoped ore to this place that assayed \$20,000 to the ton, and there is rock there that will go beyond that. The More silver is operately like most gold mines, but produced for its owner \$75,000. It has asver been thoroughly prospected, and will as produced its millions. The Hackberry Mine from the start has produced \$250 rock, and when its new ten-stamp mill is completed will make for its owner \$150,000 per month. Next to these is the signal Mine. With immense quantities of \$100 ore in signif. The Peck, Typer War Engle, and the lectarer claimed that ere a great while they will be pearing their silver streams tate our city.

COIN MOVEMENT.

The Bureau of Statistics gives the following as the movement of gold and silver coin and bullion buring the facal year:

more of cook bellies.

bullion with which we supplied the world, as the

City Railway, South Side... City Railway, West Side ... City Railway, North Side... Praders' Insurance Compa

BY TELEGRAPH. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Gold opened at 104% and declined to 104%, closing at the lowest point.
Borrowing rates flat to 3 per cent, and 1 per cent

paid for carrying.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 1.224 greenbacks, and 1.174 in gold. Coin. Governments closed a shade firmer. Railroad bonds were strong.

State bonds were dull .-The stock market in the main was strong and higher, the improvement in the forenoon ranging from 1/4 to 23/4. There were frequent reactions of 1/4 to 1/4 to

from % to 236. There were frequent reactions of %21, but at the second call prices were close on to the best figures.

Transactions were on a large scale, and at times were attended with considerable annumation.

In the afternoon the market was generally arm, some stocks reaching the highest figures of the season. In the final dealings the market weakened under realizations, and there was a reaction of % to 1% on the last quotations of the day. Western railways were the strongest stocks. Transactions asgregated 250,000 shares, of which 3,200 were New York Contral, 2,600 Eric, 54,400 Lake Shore, 20,300 Northwestern, 7,200 Rock Island, 10,400 St. Paul, 22,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 6,700 Wabash, 4,700 Union Pacific, 10,800 Delaware Lackawama & Western 18,600 Michigan Central, 33,800 Pacific Mail; and 23,000 Western Union.

Money market easy; 20,234. Prime commercial paper on call, 51,407. Castoms receipts, \$284,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$307,000.

Clearing, \$20,000,000.

Stering, dull; actual business, long, 481%; short, 4844.

orth New 58. 110% [Coupons.

108/s[Currency ds.

108/s[Currency ds

Alpha 10% Kentuck Belgier 5 Leopard Beag & Belcher 16 Mexican Bullion 7 Northern

Justice. Online New Orlinania. New O 10 Now Aug. 22. United States honds, '65s, 105%; '67s, 1074; '10-40s, 10814; ex., new 5s, 1075; '87s, 1074; New York Central, 98; Eric, 10%; preferred, 2014; Illinois Central, 61. Paris, Aug. 24.—Rentes, 106f 374c.

REAL ESTATE.

Friday, Aug. 24:

Western av. 75 feet n of Kinzle st. ef. 25x
120% ff. dated Aug. 100 ft. w of Western
av. n f. 25x160 ft. with building. dated
Aug. 20.
Sedgwick st. 175 fs. of Wester av. ef. 25x125
ft. with building. dated Aug. 23.
Jefferson st. 62 ft. of Veste Administrate. ef.
2005200 2-10 ft0 dated Aug. 21.
Lucoln av. a w cor of Orchard st triangle of
1212 2-10 x 125 3-10 x 107 st. cated Aug. 23.
This 2-10 x 125 3-10 x 107 st. cated Aug. 23.
Second of the Committee of Campbell av. a f.
25x124 ft. dated Aug. 23.
North of the Wester st. cated av. st.
Signore at 45 8-10 ft. e of Campbell av. a f.
25x124 ft. dated Aug. 25.
North of the Aug. 25.
North of the Aug. 25.
Millas of Fill Second-House.
Halsted st, opposite the Merine Hospital, 134
acres, dated Aug. 21.

COMMERCIAL. Friday, Aug. 24:

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twesty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding time

| Receipts | Shipments | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1877 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 4,827 bu wheat. 2,365 bu corn.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars No. 1 Northwestern wheat, 45 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars No. 1 Northwestern wheat, 45 cars No. 2 do, 31 cars No. 1 spring, 143 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (207 wheat); 98 cars high-mixed cert, 443 cars and 27,300 bu No. 2 do, 56 cars rejected do, 1 carpo grade (800 corn); 3 cars No. 1 oats, 17 cars No. 2 white, 39 cars No. 2 oats, 4 cars rejected do (83 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye. 29

rejected do, 1 car no grade (800 corn); 3 cars No. 1 oats, 17 cars No. 2 whre, 39 cars No. 2 oats, 4 cars rejected do (83 oats); 3 cars No. 2 oats, 4 cars rejected do (83 oats); 3 cars No. 2 oats, 4 cars and 1.200 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do. 1 car no grade (35 rye); 9 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars No. 3, 9 cars extra do, 8 cars feed (31 barley). Total (200 cars), 422,000 bu. Inspected out; 74,807 bu wheat, 80,637 bu corn, 34,487 bu oats, 27,461 bu rye, 400 bu barley.

A statistician at Berlin, who has just returned from a tour of investigation in Europe, has sabled to a prominent local firm (Aug. 23) that the importing countries of Europe are short 20,000,000 to 21,000,000 quarters of wheat. Concerning the crops, he says the yield is about half, and the quality of the new wheat inferior as compared with that of last year. At due of dispatch prospective supplies from Hungary, Southern Russis, and America had temporarily depressed the market.

A good deal of complaint is heard about the large pertuance of cats that is mixed with some 9 the wheat point here. The quantity is so great as almost a suggest the tides of deliberate mixing in the country in order to reduce weight. Some wheat weighing 60 pounds to the bunded has been inspected as No. 2 because of this admixture with oats, and donest have existed with logard to the provinct of placing it in a higher grade than No. 3. It is the duty of the inspection to look sharply after the matter, and not pass as No. 2 wheat which is not reasonably clean and free from admixture with other grain. There is no good reason why our whose of this year should not be the sumitation of the world, Milwaukee included, and it ought not

to be spoiled for the sake of a few oats, more or less.

The shipping demand for wheat in this city continues brisk, aff that was offered yesterday being freely taken at atrong prices. There is some talk, too, of a squeeze in August wheat, in consequence of this brisk demand, which is leaving little wheat here to use as an argument in favoroof lower prices, with the immense line of shorts that was put out for this month. The difference in price between August and September deliveries is now nearly 10c per bu, with only one week in which to hear from the country on the subject, and little more than 500,000 bu of all grades to come in this month, at the rate of yesterday's receipts.

The regeipts of wheat yesterday at \$4. Louis were 35,000 bm, at Kansas City, 48,200 bu; and at Cincinnati, 16,000 bm. Receipts at interior points are increasing, and the supply here promises to be larger than now. On the contrary, corn receipts promise to decrease.

The teading produce markets were again irregular yesterday, with rather less doing in the aggregate. Wheat was active, and there was a good demand for rye and barley, while provisions and corn were dull and tended downwards. The

corn were dull and tended downwards. The weather was fine, though apparently not settled, and the receipts of grain were larger, though not heavy for the season, while quietness was the rule in the foreign markets; and freights were dull here. The dry-goods market was without special new

atures. Buyers are coming forward in steadily-creasing numbers, and the daily sales show a sat-factory increase. More goods are being distribfeatures. Buyers are coming roward in account increasing numbers, and the daily sales show a satisfactory increase. More goods are being distributed than at a corresponding period for several seasons past, and the prospects for a large and prosperous fail trade are regarded as excellent. In the grocery market there was a good degree of activity, and previous prices were uniformly well sustained. Sugars are in reduced supply, and, under a continued active demand, the market is firm. The weak tone for some time past characterizing the sugar market at the East deterred Western jobbers from ordering much in advance of current needs, and they now find their stocks inadequate to fully meet the active demand which has lately sprung up. The present searcity of course is only temporary. Dried fruits were quoted quiet and unchanged. Fish remain stendy, under moderate stocks and a good demand. The cheese market remained unsettled, with good to choice, full treams quoted at 10@11c. There was a liberal movement in butter at about steady prices. Oils were in fair demand at provious quotations. Bagging, leather, tobacco, paints, and colors were quoted as before.

The demand for lumber continues good, and the general market is firm. At they ards the sales are unusually heavy, and orders are podring in from all parts of the West. The movement is principally in coarse lumber, which is firm, and many dealers who were shading quotations a few days ago now refuse to do so. The wholesale market, was less active yesterday but steady. Wool was in moderate Western demand at former prices. The broom-corn market was dull and weak, Buyers are waiting for the new crop, which will soon be coming forward. Seeds were steady. Timothy was very active at the recent decline, and flax was firm under a good demand, with limited offerings on the market, the bulk of the heavy receipts having been either transshipped or delivered on previous contracts. Hides were in moderate supply and request. Poultry was firm.

Lake facignies of the market, the bulk

moderaje supply and request. Poultry was firm.

- Lake rackins were moderately active at the reduced rates of 3c on corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 70,000 bu wheat, 225,000 bu corn, and 17,000 bn cats.
Through freights to New York by lake and rail ALCOHOL—Was steady as \$2.00-2.18.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and casy. The farmers are cutting new cern in Kansas, and samples of the croy will probably be in this market by the first of next month: Green burk, 85% cc. medium burk, red-tipped, \$60c; green brush, with burk ehough to work it, 51% 6c; red-tipped, with do, \$66c; red do, 48,25c; inside british, \$9,85%; infriror brush, 48,86c; crooked do, whose A. were quoted at 1414c on wheat, 1314c on corn, and

was quoted at 50c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures. THE IRISH POTATO-DISEASE.

We extract the following from a Belfast (Ire-

We extract the following from a Belfass (frelind) letter dated Aug. 10:

Since I last wrote the wenther has been cold and
wet, and not what is wanted for the growing crops.

The potato crop at present, looks very bad, and the
disease has appeared in all parts of the country,
which has caused the farmers to force out all the
early sorts to market. I bear some farmers say as
much as 40 per cent of them are diseased. Tals
will cause them to rule higher in price from October forward. The wheat and out crops here will
not be near an average crop, and I believe there is
not so much land under these crops as last year.

This statement accounts in some measure for the This statement accounts in some measure for the course of the British markets recently. With potatoes forced on the market to avoid spoiling, there has been less demand for corn; but a serious failure of potatoes must tell before long on the prices of both corn and wheat in the United King-

Mr. A. C. Thomas gives the following as the vis

ible supply of wheat and corn on Aug. 18:

.3, 105, 071 at the Chicago Customs Aug. 24, 1877, James S. at the Chicago Customs Aug. 24, 1877, James S. Kirk & Co., 13 casks soda-ash; Field, Leiter & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Walker, Oakley & Co., 1 cask oil; A. J. Latham, 614 tons salt; Walker, Oakley & Co., 200 cords bark. Amount collected, \$19,064.41.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were rather less active and tregular, but within a narrow range of figures, except in pork. There was only a moderate demand, and the market was tame early in sympathy with lower duplations on hogs, but improved afterwards. There was little change in the quotations from other points.

Myss Fork.—Was rather quet, and more irregular. The market declined 10s12½0 per 574, advanced 20 s. 20c, and closed about the same as the nevitons afternoon. Sales were reported of 210 bris cash as \$12.07% 6312.10; 6, 220 bris seller September at \$12.00612.25; 600 bris seller October at \$12.07% 6312.25; 750 bris seller the year at \$11.5; 10612.20 cash or seller August \$12.25; 750 bris seller the year closed at \$11.0011.75.

Prince mess pork was outset at \$12.00612.25, and extra writing do at \$2.358.76.

Prince mess pork was outset at \$12.00612.25, and extra writing do at \$2.358.76.

Prince mess pork was outset at \$12.00612.25, and extra writing do at \$2.358.76.

Prince mess pork was outset at \$12.00612.25, and extra writing do at \$2.358.76.

Prince mess pork was outset at \$12.00612.25, and extra writing do at \$2.358.76.

Prince mess pork was outset at \$12.00612.25, and extra writing do at \$2.358.76.

Prince mess pork was outset at \$12.00612.25, and the markes closed the same as Thermian afternoon. Sales were reported of \$2.000 tes seller September at \$8.058.1254; 3.250 tes seller October at \$8.1058.1356; and 1.002.100 tes seller september at \$1.002.000 tes cash of seller outsber; \$8.17568.25 seller October; and \$7.006.

Mean-s-West equicit and unobanged. Chapte. Were pricking do at \$6.602; 1504ca sweet picking hams (16 lbs) and 105c; 504ca seller Seller Seller Seller and \$6.00 cash and \$6.502.1504ca sweet picking hams (16 lbs) and \$6.00 cash of \$6.0000 c

Pri. 85.0036.25; tage family do, new. 4-bri. 85.00 do medium. 84.7565.00; Au. 1 chore stia, barre. 81.7566. 1. 10 medium. 84.7565.00; Au. 1 chore stia, barre. 81.7566. 1. 10 medium. 84.7565.00; Au. 1 chore stia, barre. 81.7566. 1. 10 member of the 85.00; do. 85.506.575; babreador herring. spili, bria. 88.00; do. 8-bria. 84.23; Labreador herring. 10 member of the 85.00; do. 8-bria. 84.23; Labreador herring. 10 member of the 10 m second advance. Sales were 120 bits at \$1.00 per gas and \$8 at \$1.00 select secondary and \$8 at \$1.00 per gas and \$8 at \$1.00 select secondary and \$1.00 per gas and \$2.00 selects secondary and \$2.00 per gas and

LIVE STOCK.

2,507 .16,282 .17,028 41,613 898 612 2,073 1,932 2,481 and the gen

4.25@5.00 8.25@4.25 2.75@3.50

Price. \$3.90 3.85 4.80 3.65 3.60 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50

prices.

Sr. Louis, Ang. 24.—Hous-Steady and unchanged; light shipping, contact; making, 54.7364.85; Boston and Philadelphia, 54.008.01; Contact of the price of LUMBER.

The cargo market was less active but steady. The storm of the previous day delayed work at the yards, and dealers stopped to clear their decks before buying more limber. The offerings were raduced to about swenty cargoes, and ten or more were sold to the city trade. Piece steff was from at 27, 2067, 50, and common lands at 38,0035,00. The better grades of finely were quoted at \$10,00612,00. Lath were firm at \$1,25, while Common was furnished. BY TELEGRAPH. POREIGN CITIES

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 34.—Prime mess pork.—Eastern, Tos: Western, 51s: Cumberlands sides, 57s 52; short rib sides, 57s 50; long clear sides, 35s 64; short clear sides, 55s; ladis, 55s; ladis mess beef, 55s; axira india mess, 183a. Tailow, 61s. Checae, 55a.

Lovacos, Aug. 24.—Liverpool-Wheat quiet: California ciub, 12s 46d, 25r 54; California white, 12s 16g; 12s 4d. Corn quiet: Marx Lane—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes of coast—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes of wheat—Snglish a shade deaver. French firm, Weather is England fair.

Special Disputch to The Tribura.

Liverpool., Aug. 24—11 a. m.—Galin—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 12s 4d; No. 2, 12s 3d; No. 2, 11s 11d; club, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 3d. Corn—No. 1, 25s 3d; No. 2, 25a.

club, No. 1, 128 BM; No. 2, 128 at Con-No. 2, 294.

Provisions-Pork, 51s; lard, 428 6d.

Liverroot., Aug. 24-3 p. m.—Beradstuyys— Quiet. Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 128 2d; No. 2, 128; white, No. 1, 128 2d; No. 2, 118 11d; club, No. 1, 128 9d; No. 2, 128 14.

Corne-Western mixed, Bossize 3d. Osto-American, Sed., Praci-Canadian, 37s 6d., Praci-Canadian, 37s 6d., Choven Strib-American, 45s,650s., Paovrasova-Mess port, 50s. Mess beef, prime, 95 Lard-American, 43s 6d. Bacon-Long clear, 35s 6

Can sales, 28,000.
LONDON, Aug. 24.—TALLOW—1382438 64.
ANTWESP, Aug. 24.—PRINCLEUM—328.

AMERICAN CITIES.

REW YORK.

Special Disputo to The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 24.—Grain—Wheat unsettled in price, opening at a dectine of 1/6014/6, but railying sharply sixthe close, and heaving off on generally less urgent offerings; business of the day less extensive, checked in the export connection by the hunyanay in ocean freights; ungraded red and amber Western in lots, about 17,000 bu, at \$1.1561.35; new No. 2 Chicago spring, 3,000 bu reported on private terms; quoted at \$1.50 bid; \$1.35 and of No. 2 Milwankee spring, special dollvery in September, 24,000 bu, on meivate serms; quoted for all September at \$2.25 bid; \$1.35 and early No. 2 Milwankee spring, special dollvery in September, 24,000 bu, on meivate serms; quoted for all September at \$2.25 bid; \$1.35 and early for more active, but variable in price, opening at a general reduction of 1/601e, but railying toward the close about 1/60 per bu, and leaving off firmly; mixed Western ungraded, 53/635c; yellow Western at 55c. Rie weak and irregular on moderate inquiry, with sales reported of sweren car-lots of Western fair to choice at \$670c; \$0.000 bu first haif Vetober at \$70c.

Thoytstows—Mess pork in moderate demand for early delivery and quoted weak; sales 270 bris a \$13.00; Western prime quoted generally nominal; August option quoted at the close at \$12.80; Sentember \$1.50c; October, \$15.00612.00; 170 bris September \$1.50c; October, \$15.00613.10, with sales of 500 bris August options at \$12.80012.00; 170 bris September \$1.50c; October, \$1.50c; \$

4.75.

CORN-MEAL-Delli Western, \$3.0003.25.

GRAIN-Wheat moderately active; opening lower heavy; closing strong, with the deciline amout recovered: No. 2 Chicago apring, \$1.30 aixed, \$1.30 bid-oid ungraded spring, \$4.32; and to prime No. 2 red Western spring, \$1.3661.38; No. 2 amber winter, \$1.35 (6.15); No. 2 all the prime of t

WHINKT—Firm Western, 21. 15.

RECHITTS—Grin, 27. 000 bu; wheat, 715 bu; oata, 8.000 bu, XEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—F., Our.—Dull; superfine, 84. 75; double, 55. 000. 50; high grades, 28. 7527, 23.

Grain.—Cora quiet and dirm; mixed, 550; white, 60c; yellow, 675cc. Oata in fair demand; 400.42c.

CORN MEAL—Dull; 52. 23.

HAY—Quiet and strin; prima, 518. 00; choice, 821. 00.

PROVISION.—Pork dull and nominal; 513. 75. Lard quiet and steady; tierce, 34.600 feet, 8cc, 94.610c. Bulk meast quiet and steady; tierce, 34.600 feet, 8cc, 94.610c. Bulk meast quiet and steady; tierce, 54.600 feet, 8cc, 94.610c. Bulk meast quiet and steady; silvester, locks, 64.01 sected, 55c. Bacon, quiet; 35.00c. 71.00c. 600.00c. Hanns scarce; fru; 114.6126.

WHINKT—Steady; 51. 000.1 11.

GROUND STRING STRING

AMERICAN CITIES.

sold.

Fixtis nrs.—General market quite active, and quoted strong in all important trade connections; the main call for accommodation from the grain and petroleum interests: for Liverpool, engagements 12,000 bu grain at III per but; 180 links obbacco at 50s per hit; 260 lons heavy goods in 16ts within the range of 406.50s; 180 links reviewed the per hit.

Angus, T. S. September, \$1.306.1.306. Rya quiet and unsettled; western, 65670c. Barley normal; mai quiet. Corn-Hocetha, 178.000 buy opened fower: for the construction of the construction

and heavy. Crude firmer at 73(c; refined dull at Culet and unchanged.

SET -Steady at \$1.105.

SET -Steady at \$1.405.

Set -Ste CINCINNATI, ANE. 24.—COTTON

15.680c asked.
PROVSHOWN-Pork easiler; \$12.50. Lard easiler; steam.
\$8.10 bid. \$8.20 asked; kersion \$3.00a10.00. Bulk
means delive but lower; \$4.75; \$0.50a0.006; bid. \$6.75a
6.674. Bacou dulk; a sando lower; objector; 126.675c; W HINK-Steady and firm; \$1.10.
RUTHER-Dull: prime to choice Western reserve, 163
18c; Captral Onio, 14615c.
LIBSED OIL-Dull: 54455c.

LIBSTED OIL—Dull: 54ea5c.

LOUISVILLE.
LOU

MEXITIES, Aug. 98.—COTTON—Dull: nominal; 10560 05-00; sales, 400 baies; receipts, 30; shipmona; 1056 alie; atoni, 5, 600; week's alies; 1, 60; receipts, 188-hipmona, 470. Thous—Surgicial Control of the Control o Sate in Store.
Parvisions—Pork quiet: \$13.50. Lard steady: ta.
Parvisions—Pork quiet: \$13.50. Lard steady: ta.
Parvisions—Pork quiet: \$13.50. Lard steady: ta.
Bagging—Firm: 124.91354c.
Bagging—Firm: 254.91354c.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—PLOUS Stendy; Western super-fine, \$4.0004.50; common extra. \$5.00.51.50; We-consin extra. \$5.000.50; Minnesota. \$7.600.7.50; Winter wheat, Ohlo, Indiana Michigan \$6.200.7.51; Hithoda \$6.5007.52; St. Louis, \$6.5008.55; Minnesota patent process. \$7.5000.00. Grain-Corn in fair demand; mired and yellow, \$00 520. Oan, 25048. Hoos-Quies; 15.570.

Burrato, Aug. Dt. Chaix Markets only non

ONWESO, AUE. 94. GRAIN-Wheat quiet, No. 2 MB wankee club, \$1.25. Corn steady; No. 2 701cq6, 58. FROMEA, Aug. 24. HEAMWINES-Firm; sales of moris at \$1.06. COTTON.

United States ports for the week, 4,000 bales; last year, 18,000 bales; total exports from all United States ports, 5,020,000; last year, 2,22,000; stock at all United States ports, 130,000; last year, 130,000; stock at all interfectiows, 16,000; last year, 11,000; stock at Ericaryod, 847,000; last year, 11,000, stock at Ericaryod, 847,000; last year, 94,000.

Galveston, Aug. 24.—Corrors—Nominal; 200a, stock, 2,772 bales; weekly net receipts, 400; gross receipts, 400; ales, 200; exports coasteries, 1,122, Monilla, Aug. 94.—Corrors—Quiet; middling, 700; stock, 3,423 bales; weekly net receipts, 100 bales; sales, 750; exports, coasteries, 18 bales; sales, 750; exports, coasteries, 18 bales; sales, 300 bales; exports, coasteries, 200 bales; sales, 300 bales; exports, coasteries, 200 bales; stock, 1,500 bales; exports, coasteries, 200 bales; gross, 210; sales, 41 bales; exports, coasteries, 200 bales; gross, 210; sales, 41 bales; exports, coasteries, 200 bales; gross, 210; sales, 41 bales; exports, coasteries, 200 bales; gross, 210; sales, 41 bales; exports, coasteries, 200

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Business fairly active in all departments; cotton goods in steady demand; Fearless bleached shirtings reduced to Sc; prints in good demand; Renfrew ginghams advanced 1/2c; wooleas in fair request; 3,000 pieces all wool Moscow heavers will be solid at auction next week.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—OIL—Firm; demand brisk; standard white, 110 test, 11345.

PITTABUEG, Aug. 24.—PETROLEUN—Quiet, firm-crude, \$2.55 at Parker's; refined 1246, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

TO PLYMOUTH LONDON or an experiment in England. \$60 to \$100, according to accommodation: Second Cabin, \$60; Third Cabin \$35; Storrage, \$27, including everything as above. \$27, including everything as above.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New Tork and Giasgow:
ETHOPIA. Ang. 28.6 am Dr. VUNIA. Sept. 8, 6 am
VICTORIA. Sept. 14 am ANCHORIA. Sept. 8, 6 am
New York to Giasgow, Liverpool, or Londondery,
Cabina 86s to 880. Intermediate, \$35; secreas, \$28.
Acw York to Southampton and London:
ELYSIA. Aug. 29, 9 am. I ALSTISALIA. Sept. 8 am
Cabina 858, to \$70; Steerage, \$37.
Drafts issued for any amount as entrems rates.

HENDERSON BHOTHERS, 58 Washington

STATE LINE.

From New Tork to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERSET, Western, Tuesday, Ang. 28
ARAGON, Symons Tuesday, Sept. 11
Cabin passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Steerage, \$50.

Return Tickets at favorable rates, Prepaid Steerage
certificates, \$25. Apply to WM, F. WHITE,
67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Hallroad. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. CANADA, Aug. 20, 3 p. m. [GREECE. Sept. 6. 3 p. m. Ticketa at reduced rates. Steerage ticketa, 225, currency. Drafts for At and upwards on Great Britain and freiand. Apply to F. B. As Scott, 4 South Clark-S.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Sain,day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken,
Baise of passage—From New York to Southampson,
London, Hearre, and Bremen, first cabin, 5ido, second
cabin, 500, golds steerage, 830 currency for freight
of passage apply to

2 Bowling Green, New York

MATHEY Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, don, and sudon, and su-subers for the CAYLUS prompt care of all dis-cent or of the country of the country of the large. Prepared by CAPSULES

PRESURIPTION FREE

Aug. 29

VOLUI

EXPOSIT

The Great A Science. Visitors the assuranteresting, jects and a ties, this

never been Continent Centennial. All person all young ress of the not fall to Admission children un

ets. Open éver Sundays) fro p. m. Satur

National 116 & 118 Where they are printing in the LOWEST (

GPO A. P. KELSE MERCHAN WM, H. GRU Winter, and in spection by hi their friends. He has made l

ments of the tin nish, new, du Goods, made up ner, and in th prices which wi ble men. WM. H. MERCHA No. 107 Son

FOR DESTRABLE

HETHODIST

TRIBUNE TOF

Apply to TO:

Pine suits of three M ton-st, over store of No. 1. Responsible p FOR Store 212 Waband-and in the choicest to trada, in the city, lery; \$10 & 212 Waban Pive stories and base with water elevator an C. J. HAMB

LAKE FOR B The Western and Anchor Will leave for above and
IDASto, Capt. Penny,
CHIAA. Gapt. Christy.
ONESDA, Capt. Drake,
For tickets and states.
PARTLY-

The very best, 6 for the bonn, escapt to sow a born

THE CHICAGO STE